KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 29. *Vol.* II.] LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JULY 15, 1816. [*Vol.* 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, Jr.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,

Of Cincinnati, Ohio,

Have erected large and commodious

Brick Warehouses & Cellars

For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted.

8tf Cincinnati, February 19—

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, July 1st, 1816, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Ason Henry L,
Anderson Amos
Adams William
Albritain James
Alloway William
Arvine John
Allen Charles
Allison Wm.
Alvis John
Alexander Matthew
Andrews Abraham
Armstron John 2
Alexander John R.
Anderson James
Avery Nathan Doct.
Alexander John A. S.
Armstrong James

B

Bickley John 3
Bowler John T.
Boardman James 2
Breckenridge William
Bowman John 2
Brandon Matthew
Blle Joseph M.
Berryman Richard
Barr Robert 2
Bledso Jesse
Bowen May H.
Baum Peter
Bondurant Jacob
Branham Mr.
Ball Ostin
Batterson William
Bullock Mary
Butcher Solomon
Boyd John
Brent Martin
Boyce Robert
Brashears Walter
Brown John
Butler Brook
Banks Charles
Buryman Samuel
Bourne Sarah
Brown Olliver
Boggs Robert
Balinger Richard
Burrows Michael
Brockman Alice
Benoit Ernest
Barnett Joseph
Biuford William
Ball James
Buford A Col.
Butler Charles
Bembridge Henry
Boucherie Monsier
Burns William
Bullock Waller
Bassett James
Brooks Caleb D.
Buchannon Joseph
Buckner Henry 2
Bourne Ambrose Rev.

C

Cellars Josiah D. 2
Cotton William
Cassal Abraham
Copps Miles
Curd Spencer
Chamblin Wm Capt.
Christman James
Campbell Isabella
Campbell Alexander 2
Coulling M. James 2
Chambers Nancy
Clark H. John jr
J. Chavens
Chapline William
Clark William
Church Robert
Castle Jacob
Clinton Isaac
Crawdson Reuben
Chinn Sarah
Cord James
Cheaney Leonard
Coats Thos. M.
Catlett Reuben
Coleman Eliza
Coverdale Richard
Cinger Allen
Campbell David 2.
Carroll John
Clasett Thos. W.
Coambes Fielding
Creath Jacob
Chambers Wm.
Caldwell Mr
Clark Ambrose
Clark Seeny
Carr Sarah
Childers Henry
Collins Robert
Clerk Fayette Circuit Court 3

D

Dunn James Capt.
Dunaan Seley
Devenport Adrian 2
Downey Robert 2
Drake Nathan
Downing Mary
Dennison Cornelius
Dameron Willis
Dunn Robert J
Davis Tinsley
Downing Francis
Dalrymple Reason
Dedman Richard
Ducker James
Downing Jordan
Dunkin Clement
Dickson Wm.
Davis Fielding
Duncan William.
Darnsby John
Davis John
Davis Isaac
Darnaby J & E.
Darnaby Mildred
Dunn Samuel

E

Edmiston Sidney S
Ewing W. Thomas
Elliott William
Emerson Henry
Ennes James
Ellingwood Henry
Edwards William 2
Epperson Chesley
Evans Ann
Elder John
Ellis Lewis C.
Emy Mr.

F

Florea John
Futhy Benjamine
Faulkner Joseph
Frazier Martha
Forrest Julius
Flint Tarrant P.
Ferguson Priscilla
Fox P. James
Fishel Michael 2
French Alfred
Fisk Robert
Ferrell Isaac
Fisher James
Feris M. A.
Frazer Joseph
Franklin Elizabeth
Foster John 2
Fowler John 2

G

Giltner Catharine
Gird Edward
Gallup Solomon
Gaunt Marshall
Geblet John
Grinstead Robert
Gist Andrew G.
Girault James A 2
Grant William 2
Gray Joseph
Graves Josiah
Greenlee Samuel
Graham Thomas P.
Gray William
Grimes A. John
Goss Hamilton
Graves E. Francis
Goodwin Nancy
Grant Noah
Grimes Charles
Gray James
Green Henry M.
Goodlowe Vivion
Gilbert Henry
Gray George
Gorham George
Gordon Thomas M.
Geter Burrel
Gist Mordica
Gartride Eli
Gipson Eleanor
Gillillan John
Gaines City
Gray Ruffin 5
Gaines Frances
Graves Thomas
Grimes Charles

H

Hopkins Samuel Gen.
Hobaugh Peter
Henry Mr.
Hardy Jonathan
Hunt Benjamin W.
Hill H Susan.
Hill Ellender
Hawkins Thomas L.
Harrison Hay B.
Hay Helen
Hinds William
Happy Elijah
Hoy Thomas
Huston Ezekiel
Harshel Anthony
Henry John
Harris George
Hamilton George
Higby Obadiah
Hutchison David
Hiett Thomas
Haydon Christian
Hodges Galen
Hope Mr.
Hawkins John T. 2
Henry William
Hynes William R.
Huston Robert
Harris Thomas 2
Halstead Daniel 2
Hannegan Edward B.
Harris Nathaniel
Halley George
Hogue Burrel
Henry Edward W.
Hartter Philip
Hogsett James
Haggin William
Hammond Asa
Hukins John
Harber Stephen
Howe George
Hukil Thomas
Harvey Kenner
Hanna John
Hatton William
Hoopper James
Haywood William
Hansell Morris
Hudson Reuben
Hurst John

J

Jinkins Hambleton
Johnson Simpson
Jinkins Murwood
James Mr.
Johnson William
Johnson Benjamine D.
Johnson Thomas
Johnson Richard M.
Johnson Mary
Jeter Fielding
Jacob John
James John
James Harvy
Irvin Mary D.
Inskeep Joseph

K

Kel'gr John
Kercheval Samuel
Karrey John
Kise John
King Charles B.
Keeck William
Kizer Jacob

L

Leatherer Joshua
Lindsey James T.
Lewis Granville
Lee James
Long William
Lamme Jesse
Lee Achilles 3.
Likins Leonard
Logan David 2
Lunny Thomas
Little John
Leigh Gerson
Lewis Hector
Lowrey Mr.
Lightner William
Lowrie Isabella
Lewis Alexander
Lay John
Lewis William

M

Martin James
Martin Virginia
Murphy Charles
Morrel Michael
Moore Habin H.
Manuel William
Moore John
Moore William 2
Maddox Nancy
Moxley George
Merell Martha B.
Merell Ann Marian G.
Merrell Benjamin
Mickins John
Moore Frances 2
Miller Thomas D.
Morrison William
Murman George
Molford Joseph
Morris James
Martin George
Metcalf Elizabeth
Merrell Mary B.
Mitchell Levi
Monroe William W.
Montgomery E. Mrs.
Mundy Harrison
Meredith Betsy
Martin Hudson
Moore Catherine
Madison Lucy
Miller John
Mahan Thomas S.
Messeck Emanuel
Monroe William
Madox Doct J.
Miller Daniel
Medcalf Elisha
Martin Thompson
Moore Elizabeth W.
Monro Nancy

M'cs.

M'Peak William
M'Cormack John B. 2
M'Guire Doughlass 2
M'Alester James
M'Crosky Elijah
M'Donat James
M'Intire William
M'Calla John
M'Conathy Jacob
M Kae Richard
M'Cue Dr.
M'Farland Thomas
M'Neal Archibald
M'Kee David
M'Peeters William
M'Carty James C.
M'Cleland William
M'Tigent Rachael
M'Hargue Levi
M'Carty John
M'Mullen James
M'Isaac Isaac
M'Donald John
M'Call James
M'Clanahan Catha. 2

N

Neeley Mary
Neill & Moore
Nelson Thomas I.
Nice Levi
Nelson Ann C.
Norvell Francis
Nuckols Lewis
Nekervis Thomas

O

Offutt Otho 2
Owins Joshua
O'Neal Robert
Osborn William
Obannon Margaret
Outten Levi
Owings William
Olliver William
Owens Samuel 2
Oliver John

P

Pullen Thomas
Payne Henry
Prather Aaron
Powell Honour
Price Samuel
Pines Larkin
Price John
Perkins Garrett
Preston Francis
Parrish James
Pemberton Thomas
Plimpton Charles
Pullin Henry
Parker John
Postlethwait Samuel
Parker Hutchison
Preston James M.
Price Samuel
Poindexter William
Perkins Ruth
Phillips Henry
Patterson Richard
Parkinson Joseph
Page Patsy
Prather Walter
Pettit Benjamin
Preston Walter
Pearson Allen
Purviance Margaret
Pele James
Prozsell John

R

Riley Benjamin W.
Richardson J. C. Sen
Rutherford John
Richardson Allen 2
Ross Alexander
Rogers Mary
Renick Henry
Robertson William
Ralls Peter
Roach Richard
Royal John
Ricketts Thos.
Riggs Edmond
Robnet John
Rogers George
Rankin Adam Junr.
Rice Luther
Russell Mary C.
Rora Jacob 2
Roos Margaretta
Ridenow Betsey
Russell William
Rogers James
Ragon Stephen
Ringo Samuel
Reid Stephen H.
Ransdell John
Roland Daniel
Richardson John
Robinson William 3
Roberts W. Miss
Russell Andrew
Rion Philip
Ralph John
Renick Wm,
Ross Alex.
Roberts Thos.

S

Stout David
Smith Levin
Skelton Josiah W.
Stuart William
Scott Peggy
Sullivan Burges
Steele Robert & Co.
Spencer Eliza
Spiers Thos. W.
Saddler William
Shobe Robert
Smith Asa
Sands Daniel H. 2
Steele John 2
Short Chas W.
Shortridge William
Stout Judiah
Shepherd Thos.
Smith John
Shock John
Scott Robert
Smith Hubbard B.
Smith Thos.
Senner David
Smith Nicholas
Sharp Betsey
Simpson John S.
Sowdusky Jacob
Smith Jesse
Summass Wm. B.

T

Todd Thos. Hon.
Taylor Francis T.
Tomlinson William
Twist Austin
Todd Jane 2
Todd Mary O. 2
Turner John A.
Thomas Owen
Turney David
Taylor Josephus
Taylor John W.
Todd Charles S.
Tilton James
Trees Henry
Todd David
Thompson Charles R.
Thruston Charles W.
Towler Joseph
Turner Anson
Truman William D.
Thompson Clare
Toadvine Shepherd
Todd John
Thompson Sarah
Turner Edward
Taylor Abraham

V

Vance William
Vaughan James M.
Vigus Sylvanus
Vance James
Vigus Jabez

W

Ward Bartholomew
Wallace Henry 2
Walden Elizabeth
Wyatt John 3
Wright Israel
Warrell Jennings & co
Winn Jesse
Williams William
Walker William
Waller John
Willson Samuel S.
Wright Benjamin
Wintworth Elijah
Wing Joseph R.
Webb Aaron
Webster Henry
Welch Betsey
Wilkin John L. 2
Worley Caleb
Wharton William G.
Winslow Hallet M.
Warren Thos. B.
West Charles
Waring John W.
Williams John
Weigait David
Watson William 2
Welch L. John
Walket Nathaniel
Webster John
Wood Benjamin B.
Wiley Alexander
Welch——Mr.
Wight Alexander
Williams Hubbard
Work Samuel
Well Lucy C.
White William
Wheeler James S.
Wompler Jeremiah
Witherspoon John R.
Wallace James
Wilcox Darius P.
Wilson Benjamin
Williams C.
Withnell Ann
Wickham Peter
Wilson Robert
Wilson James
Williams Peggy
Walker Elizabeth
Wallace James
Willson Isaac
Walmday Benjamin
Phillis a girl of colour at Mr. Wallace's

Y

Young John D.
Young Thomas 2
Yates Michael

Z

Zelman——Mr.

JOHN FOWLER, *Post Master.*

Lexington Ken. July 1st, 1816.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Versailles, on the first day of July, 1816, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A

Adams Robert
Allen John
Alexander Andrew J.
Aneil Henry
Armstrong George
Anderson Reuben
Ashby James

B

Brooking Thomas A. 2
Beacham William
Buford John
Bohannon Martha
Buchannan John
Berry Reuben B
Brown Samuel Dr.
Blackburn Churchill J.
Bowner Robert H. 2
Broking Samuel 2
Burlwhistle Thomas
Buchannon Eliza
Bell William
Buford William 2
Bouh James

C

Clagett Allen
Castleman Lewis
Cosby Richard M.
Clegett Henry
Campbell George
Chrisman Peter
Campbell Joanna
Carter Goodlow
Cable Francis
Clerk of Woodford 2
Calmies Murcus

D

Davidson Joseph
Dennis Samuel
Dougherty Thomas
Darneal Edward

E

Ellis Jesse
Elliston Joseph T. 2
Elgan William
Edmeaston Susannah
Elkin John
Elliott John
Edmins John

F

Francisco Nancy
Finn John
Frazier Eliza

G

Gow James B.
George Rebecca 2
Gill John
Gray Jonathan
Gilmore Joseph
Gale George
Garber Sally
Green James
Gale Mary
Gilliam William

H

Harris Jane S. 2
Harris Richard C.
Howard Robert S.
Holeman Cornelius
Hoard John 2
Harper Margaret
Hunter Samuel
Hopkins John
Hardin Daniel S.
Huston Robert
Hail Margaret
Huford Solomon
Henry Joel
Hancock Maryann
Harbour Jeremiah
Hill William
Hering George
Henry Zachariah
Howard Amelia
Hunter James

J

Johnson John

K

Kinkead A. Captain
Kinkead Eleanor
Kinkead John Jr.
Kinkead Joseph & John
Kinkead William Sr.
Kinkead John Sr. 2
Kinkead Elizabeth
Koons Nicholas

L

Lackland John 2
Long John
Lampkin John B.
Lovel Phebe
Lewis Aaron
Long Z. B.
Luckett Hezekial

M

Mays Daniel 2
M'Cumpsey John
Mitchell Solomon
Minzies Elizabeth
Moss James
Maynor Pleasant
M'Gehe Samuel
M'Coy Daniel
Martin Henry
Martin Samuel
M'Gehe Matthew
M'Clure Jane
M'Knight Andrew

N

Nance Peter

O

Offett Saberit
Obanion William

P

Porter John P.
Peters John
Patton Feliz
Parido William
Payne John
Payton John B.

R

Richardson John C.
Ross Alexander
Ruddell Stephen Esq
Reynolds John
Redman James
Rowland William
Robinson Mrs.

S

Sharp James
Stepp Levy
Steele John
Steele Catharine S.
Sublett Lewis Jr.

T

Tutt George
Tillery Samuel
Twyman Buford
Thompson David
Thomson Nathaniel
Trotter Robert M.
Turner Bartlett
Tinder James
Toller Henry
Taylor Richard
Tarrant Osebian

V

Vance James

W

Woolfork Joseph H.
Winn Thomas
Wooldridge Green 2
Withoit Nancy
Wooldridge Chesley
Watkins Mr.
Walker Benjamin

Y

Young William

PETER C. BUCK, P. M.

29-3

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, viz.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens, And Irons, &c.

8 Lexington, 8th Feb.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON

Have just received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store on Main street, opposite the Court House Lexington,

A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

French, British & India Goods,

Also—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail on the most reduced prices for Cash.

June 4, 1816. 24-tf

CATTLE SHEW.

On Thursday, the 25th day of July next, there will be exhibited at Sanders, 2 1-2 miles N W. of Lexington, fine Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Horses, &c

Gentlemen breeders, or owners of fine Stock, are requested to exhibit, either for shew or sale—there will be purchasers from distant parts of the state.—One object is to bring sellers and purchasers together; another is to form an Agricultural Society for Kentucky, on that day Gentlemen disposed to promote so laudible an object, are solicited to attend.

Premiums will be given to the owners of the best Stock, upon principles that will be published in this paper next week.

Lots, for the accommodation of Stock, will be found gratis. 22

The following prizes will be given to the best specimens of stock, &c. to be exhibited at Sanders, on the 25th July next:

For the best Bull, a silver cup of $ 15 value
For the best Cow, do do of 15
For the best Bull Calf, not more than 16 months old: do do of 15
For the best Heifer, not more than 16 months old, do do of 15
For the best Ram, do do of 15
For the best Ewe, do do of 15
For the best Boar, do do of 12
For the best Sow, do do of 12
For the best piece of Flax or Hemp linen, not less than 20 yds. 12

Harry Innis, Franklin, Nathaniel Hart, Woodford, John Fowler, Fayette, Hubbard Taylor, Clarke, John Jouitt, Bath. *Judges.*

June 20, 1816.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best

DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.

Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.

JOHN BRIDGES,

Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.

The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes,* at the above factory.

41 October 10, 1814

CASH

Will be given for a

NEGRO BOY OR MAN,

Of good character, acquainted with driving a Carriage, and taking care of Horses.

Inquire of the Printer.

May 24, 1816 22tf

For Sale,

A COMPLETE SET OF

BLACKSMITHS TOOLS.

Three heading tools for Nails, an elegant pair of Shears for cutting Nails, also one large pair of Scales, the beam being one of the best in this country. Inquire of JAMES GARRISON.

Lexington, May 2, 1816. 19tf

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran-away from the subscriber, living on Glenn's Creek, Woodford county, a bright mulatto man named DAILY, generally called Capt Cooke's Daily, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, about 22 years of age, a sprightly countenance, but questioned sharply makes out rather a disjointed story. The above reward will be paid, with all reasonable charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to B. Gaines in Lexington, or the ten dollars for securing him in any jail so that he can be got again. Should he be taken out of the state, and brought home, FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid, or THIRTY DOLLARS for securing him in any jail without the state.

THOMAS WINN.

May 7, 1816. 20tf

Strayed

From the farm of James Overton, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Stroud's road, a Poney, 14 1-2 hands high, chesnut colour, bald face, fore and hind legs white, 4 years old this spring—whoever will bring him to Oliver Keen's livery stable in Lexington, shall be rewarded. June 6.

TAKEN up by John W. Webber, living on the Hickman road, in Jessamine county, about seven miles from Lexington, a BLACK HORSE, seven years old, about fourteen hands high, both hind feet white, and a small streak of white in his face, no brands perceivable—appraised to 15 dollars, before me a justice of the peace, for the said county of Jessamine, this 15th day of May, 1816. J. SALE.

June 28th, 1816. 27-3w*

MINERAL WATERS.

James Garrison,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has commenced preparing

Seltzer and Soda Waters,

at his Apothecary's Store on Main street, three doors below Mill street.—Having provided himself with plenty of Ice, he will be enabled to prepare those waters equal to any in the sea-port towns.

19tf Lexington, May 2, 1816.

Paint, Oil & Varnish Store,

In Short-street near Cross-street.

JOHN STICKNEY,

Has constantly for sale Boiled and Raw Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Copal, Japan, Spirits of Wine and Rosin Varnish, Putty, and Paints of all colors ready prepared for painting, Camels Hair Pencils, Paint Brushes, Window Glass, Chalk, Lampblack, &c. &c.

Likewise, a double set of Plated Harness.

June 29th, 1816. 2-3w

Machine Making.

The subscriber wishes to inform the public that he still continues to carry on the above business at his old stand on Water-street, and is now able from his improved method of working and having superior workmen, to execute work in the best manner, either for Wool, Cotton, Hemp, or Flax, and on short notice—as to the quality of work I can refer them to Benj Parish, in Lexington; Landen Lindsay, in Versailles; W. & Robert Garvise, in Shelbyville, or James Taylor in Lancaster.

JOHN MARSH.

☞ I shall have by the 15th of July, ready for sale, one complete set of Cotton Machines, consisting of one Double Throstle of 108 spindles, with suitable preparations, and of the best quality.

Lexington, June 28, 1816. 27-3m

LEXINGTON STEAM MILL

COOPER'S SHOP.

The publick are informed that they can be supplied with Cooper's Work of every description, having on hand a large stock of the best seasoned materials, and several of the best workmen in the United States.—Gentlemen who may want to purchase PORK & BEEF BARRELS, for the ensuing season, are particularly invited to give us a call, as we shall be prepared to furnish any number that may be required, on a reasonable notice, and the work warranted good.

From 20 to 30 Journeymen Coopers, who are good workmen, will meet with employment—none else need apply for a birth. Reference to be had to

N. PETTIT, or
B. D. PETTIT,
At the Steam Mill of J. H. Morton, & Co.

June 26, 1816 27-3w

To Jane Grayson Shore, Elizabeth Smith Shore, and Mary Louisa Shore, heirs and representatives of Thomas Shore, deceased:

Take Notice,

That on the 26th, 27th, and 28th days of August next, at the office of Henry and Edmond Wilkes, Attornies at law, in the city of New-York, between the hours of ten in the morning and five in the afternoon, I shall take the depositions of Samuel Corp, Robert Lenox, John Taylor, John Ramsay, Robert Bach Peter Jay Munroe, John Toutt, Beverly Robinson, Samuel I. Beebee, John Wilkes and John Goodwin, all of the said city of New-York or its vicinity, to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery depending and undetermined, in the Greenup Circuit Court, wherein I am complainant and George Johnson and you are defendants. JAMES HUGHES.

Frankfort, Ky July 1, 1816. 28-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an agreement between me and my wife Sally Boston, late Sally Mosley, we have agreed to separate ourselves from each other, and have divided our property equally between us—this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her on crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her accounts. Given under my hand this 1st day of July, 1816.

JOHN BOSTON.

July 6, 1816. 28-3w*

NOTICE.

M. SMITH, Minister of the gospel, Author of "The view of the British possessions in North America, and History of the War" and others, begs leave hereby to inform the christian public, that proposals are now in circulation to obtain signers for the publication in Lexington of a

Weekly Magazine,

TO BE CALLED

The Western Friendly Spy,

Whose columns shall be open and free for the insertion of the writings of every class of people without exception and on any subject. The Editors therefore warmly solicit the aid of all persons of GENIUS of every name, as the Spy is intended for the purpose of disseminating OPINION and ARGUMENT in order to obtain truth, and not for the support of the faith of one sect of professors.

Arrangements are already made for the reception of periodical information both from Edinburgh and London, and it is contemplated to open a correspondence with St. Petersburg in Russia; also, for the benefit of the Spy, several literary gentlemen have promised their aid towards the perfection of the Spy, yet more are wanted.

Those who have already subscribed, and those who have proposals in their hands, are hereby informed, that owing to a late alteration which has been made in the post office establishment, stitched and covered Magazines cannot be conveyed with certainty; and in order that subscribers may get it regularly without fail, it will be printed every week on one sheet of paper to contain about half as much matter as first proposed, for the same price; and further, from the good prospect of support that the Spy will meet with, it is intended to publish the first number on the 15th of August next, of course all those who hold proposals will please to return them to Lexington by that date instead of September.

☞ The several Printers of Newspapers in the western country, who may be friendly to the dissemination of religious knowledge, and who may hold proposals for the Spy, will please to give the above a place in their papers as often as they think proper till the above date, and such shall be entitled to 52 numbers

N B. Subscriptions received at this office. Lexington, May 25, 1816.

Declaration of Indpendence.

We have no authentic copy of this most important State Paper, the very basis that supports the proud column of American Liberty; none, at least, on which the eye of taste can rest, for a moment, with satisfaction. WHY HAVE WE NOT?

The English nation, still proud of their MAGNA CHARTA, though every provision it contains has been trampled upon by the bold ambition of their rulers, have published edition after edition of this instrument, each more splendid than its predecessor. Sir William Blackstone has collated and commented on it—his fine copy of Magna Charta has been excelled by later specimens of art, and the fac-similes of the seals and signatures have made every reader of taste in Great Britain acquainted, in some degree, not merely with the state of knowledge and of art at the period in question, but with the literary attainments, also, of King John, King Henry, and their "Barons bold."

Surely the Declaration of AMERICAN Independence is, at least, as well entitled to the decorations of art as the Magna Charta of England: and if the fac-similes of the signatures of the patriots who signed it were published in America, it would serve to gratify a curiosity, at least as laudable as that which calls for imitations of the correspondents of Junius, or of the aristocracy that wrested the English Charter from the reluctant monarchs of the day.

We are firmly persuaded that the more the principles of our declaration of independence are spread out before the eyes of the world, the more they will be admired, by foreign nations as well as our own, and every innocent and honest device that may serve to attract attention towards, them will serve also, to promotethe great cause of public liberty.—Such an embellished edition as will render it an ornament to an apartment, will have a tendency to spreadthe knowledge of its contents, among those who would otherwise have turned their thoughts but lightly towards the subject. Such an addition will serve to place it continually under the eye of man, woman, and child in a family—it will associate the pleasurable ideas of elegance and ornament with the history of the transaction itself—and familiarize those principles which form, or ought to form, the very bond and cement of political society. Nor, when executed, will serve as a specimen of the state of the FINE ARTS amongst us at the present day. Actuated by these views, the Subscriber proposes to publish

A SPLENDID EDITION
OF THE
Declaration of Independence,

Which shall be, in all respects, *American*. *All* the necessary materials shall be manufactured in this country, and expressly for this publication. The *Designs*, the *Engravings*, shall be the work of *American* Artists: the publication throughout shall afford evidence of what our citizens *have* done in politics and *can* do in art.

Philadelphia, March 1816.

PLAN AND TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

When the Publisher submitted the preceding notice of his intention to undertake this national publication, although it had long occupied his reflections, he was not fully aware of its importance, for he had never suspected what the fact really is, that there is no where extant an authentic published copy of the most important State Paper in the annals of the world.

The ORIGINAL Declaration of Independence, as deposited in the Secretary of State's office, was happily preserved when so many valuable papers were consumed by the enemy. Without dwelling upon slight differences, inaccuracies or omissions, the first words which present themselves in our printed copies, and even as they are of record on the Journals of the Old Congress, are as follow:—

"A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,"—whereas in the original the declaration is thus headed:

"THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION OF THE THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

This is not a mere verbal distinction; it involves a difference in principle. Does it become Americans to be careless on this subject, or ought interpolation or alteration of any kind to be permitted in a public document so sacred? Ought it not to be faithfully preserved and transmitted to posterity word for word, letter for letter, and point for point? The American public will unhesitatingly answer YES! and the Publisher stands pledged to have it so engraved, and to accompany it with the requisite proofs of authenticity.

The size of the Paper will be 36 inches by 24. It will be manufactured by MR. AMIES, in his best manner and of the very best materials.

The Design, which is from the pencil of MR. BRIDPORT, will be executed in imitation of Bas Relief; and will encircle the Declaration as a cordon of honor, surmounted by the Arms of the United States. Immediately underneath the arms will be a large medallion portrait of General GEORGE WASHINGTON, supported by cornucopiæ, and embellished with Spears, Flags and other Military trophies and emblems. On one side of this medallion portrait, will be a similar portrait of JOHN HANCOCK, President of Congress, July 4, 1776; and on the other, a portrait of THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of Independence.

The Arms "of the Thirteen United States," in medallions, united by wreaths of Olive Leaves, will form the remainder of the cordon, which will be further enriched by some of the characteristic productions of the United States; such as the Tobacco and Indigo Plants, the Cotton Shrub, Rice, &c.

The whole of the design, (excepting the portraits,) will be engraved by MR. MURRAY, of Philadelphia, who has for some weeks been at work on the plate.

MR. LENEY, of New-York, will engrave the portraits.

By the advice of all the Artists engaged, the Publisher has abandoned the idea of printing the Declaration with TYPES, and has determined to have the whole of it ENGRAVED. The ornamental disposition and style of the engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which will occupy the interior of the cordon, will be designed and executed by MR. FAIRMAN.

The fac-similes will be engraved by MR. VALLANCE, who will execute this important part of the publication at the City of Washington, where, by permission of the Secretary of State, he will have the ORIGINAL SIGNATURES constantly under his eye.

The public are well apprized that the gentlemen whose names have been mentioned, as undertaking particular departments in the proposed publication, are the first Artists in the United States, and they have, one and all, assured the Publisher that they will sedulously devote themselves to the execution of the several parts they have undertaken, and will finish them in such a manner, as to do credit to themselves and to the country, so far as depends on the anxious employment of their respective talents on this national work.

The PORTRAITS will be engraved from original paintings and the most esteemed likenesses.

The Arms of the United States, and of the several States, will be faithfully executed FROM OFFICIAL DESCRIPTIONS AND DOCUMENTS, and in the manner directed by the most approved authors on the science of Heraldry.

From the arrangements made, and the dispositions manifested by the Artists, it is confidently expected that this engraving will be, when finished, a splended and truly national publication. The Publisher thinks he can promise that it shall be ready to deliver to Subscribers in February next, at TEN dollars each copy, to be paid on delivery.

The engravings will be accompanied by a PAMPHLET, containing the official documents connected with the publication as authorities, and a list of the Subscribers' Names.

The engravings will be delivered to Subscribers in the manner in which they may have subscribed.

It is contemplated to have a few copies printed on paper prepared to carry colours, to have the Shields accurately tinctured in the modern style; and the Plants &c. coloured by one of our most approved water colourers. The price of those superb copies will be THIRTEEN dollars each. As no more of those copies will be printed than shall be subscribed for, gentlemen who wish for them, are requested to add the word "coloured" to their subscription.

JOHN BINNS.
No. 70, Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia, June, 1816.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above proposed splendid Engraving will be received at this Office.
Lexington, Ky. 29–

To the Voters of Fayette.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

It was with much diffidence, and some, degree of reluctance, that I ventured to to come forward as a candidate for the assembly, at the last election; considering it a very important trust, a trust which is too seldom appreciated in a proper manner, and which ought to be discharged with the utmost integrity and promptness. But being frequently solicited by respectable citizens, and feeling a readiness at all times to serve my country, and aid in its prosperity, I suffered my name to be enrolled amongsts the rest of the candidates, and published my sentiments on the subject. This was done a sufficient length of time before the election, for any one having objections to have made them known; but nothing was said no—one was candid enough to let me know their disapprobation either public or private, until a few hours before the close of the election on the third and last day, when to my great astonishment a very scurrilous hand bill was industriously circulated amongst the people, in which I was charged with invariably supporting the Federal candidates, and of lurking, (though plausibly) as the writer said, in the enemy's camp. These unreasonable and injudicious reports, together with the outrage and violence of my opponents, were, according to the general opinion of the people, the reasons why I was not elected. I need not, fellow citizens, enumerate the particular acts of these men, because many of you were eye witness' of this turbulence, and disorderly behavior, in crowding the court house door, hallowing, buzzaing, and even examining the voters before they could find admittance, with other outrages, contrary to the constitution and laws of our country, and contrary to the character and feelings of civilized men. These things were done too by some men, who one might suppose that immodesty itself would even blush, to see engaged in such rude and imprudent conduct. The cause pursued and the effects produced were sufficient evidence, to induce me to believe, that the publication was intentionally detained until that late hour, for the purpose of preventing a refutation; but in order to counteract their evil and unjust designs, I retired a few moments and wrote a defence, with an intention of reading the charges, and my answer, and of speaking to the people at the court house door. But no sooner did I attempt to speak, than I found it entirely impracticable, owing to the noise and interruption evidently designed to drown my voice in the clamorous sound.

I will not at this time name the publishers of the hand-bill, but I have sufficient evidence to prove that one of them did on the same day, on which it was circulated, acknowledge that he believed I was as good a Republican as any in the state, with other flattering expressions, which (when connected with his conduct) are beneath the dignity of an honorable man. With respect to the charges, fellow-citizens, I deny them, and the former polls will prove them false. I am not, nor have I ever been a party man. I think it an indignity to any man, to be driven into quarrels and disputes, on account of the heat and imprudent acts of others. I had much rather be engaged in reconciling differences amongst men, in a proper manner, than to stir up animosity, and thereby make their inprudent divisions wider, especially when those divisions are only produced by mere speculative opinion, and not principle. Every man in a free government like ours, has a right to enjoy and express his opinions freely, and no one has a right to controul such liberty, except so far as it comes in contact with the just rights and liberties of others. Free and friendly discussion on subjects of importance are the very life of liberty and improvement. The right of free suffrage, or choosing our own servants or officers, I consider the base and foundation of a republican government; and being one of the greatest political blessings, all encroachments upon this right, either by force, tumult or bribery, agreeable to the VIth article and 4th section of our excellent Kentucky Constitution, ought to be strenuously guarded against, and punished as henious crimes. I have at all times appreciated this right, and have never failed to vote, when I thought it important to our liberty and independence, and have uniformly voted for such men as I deemed best qualified, or the most suitable to fill the place for which they offered, without paying attention to party. My object in the choice of men has always been to get such as were conscientious men, and true Republicans; not tories, despots nor jacobins. As to the charge of lurking in the enemy's camp, I need not say much on that subject. I never was in Canada, nor have I been one mile out of the state of Kentucky, for more than fifteen years past, which I dare say will not be disputed; nor do I believe there were enemies or their camps within four hundred miles of this county, during the late war, except there might have been a few Indians and their camps within a shorter distance, & except also, those hot headed jacobin kind of despotic men, who wish to dictate for, & overbear every person that even honestly and innocently differ from them in sentiment. This kind of men, fellow-citizens, whether they may be called Federalists or Democrats, are in reality the greates enemies of our country; and their camps, (if such there be,) are the camps of the enemies of our once happy republic. But, fellow-citizens, I have, through the whole course of my life, endeavored to shun such men and their camps, as being dangerous to our rights and liberties, by causing unnecessary divisions, and keeping up party spirit amongst us. The simple epithets of Federalist and Democrat has, in my opinion, produced an hundred fold more injury to our government, than the emissaries of Great-Britain and all Europe together; and should it be the will of Providence to bury those names or distinctions in oblivion. I am persuaded we should again become a happy people. These names, fellow-citizens, appears to be a very simple cause of the unhappiness of a nation of sensible men; but they are not more simple than the words, *all is lost*, being dropped by one person, either through fear or design, which was the cause of the overthrow of Bonaparte's army at Waterloo, and probably the procuring cause of his final downfall.

I will not venture to say there are no other enemies to our government in the United States, or even in this state, but if there are, I hope and believe they are but few; and I will say, I have not, and trust I never shall have any thing to do with such or their camps. I profess myself to be a true American, and too much of a Republican to be lead by party, or drove by opposition. My political creed is simply comprised in the following sentences, to wit: Love to God and my country—Liberty of conscience, and a right to worship according to its dictates—Liberty of speech and of the Press, with due regard to the character and feelings of others—Free suffrage, frequent elections, with a frequent change of officers of government, agreeable to the opinoins of the great *politicians* WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON—and lastly, a disposition to follow the golden rule, of doing to all men as we would they should do to us, under similar circumstances.

Were we, fellow-citizens, disposed to govern ourselves by these rules, we should hear but little of gag laws, burning effigy's, raising riots and mobs, caucusing, proscribing, and predicting evil against those that honestly differ with us in sentiment. Were we strictly guided by such rules, moderate perdium compensation, short sessions, plain living, and an humble deportment like a true servant of the people, would suffice for us. I have not, fellow-citizens, written for the purpose of soliciting your suffrage at this time, but have done it for the purpose of answering the illiberal charges exhibited against me last year, in justification of my political character, and for the satisfaction of my friends, many of whom seemed to be equally wounded in their feelings with myself. I should have written shortly after the election last summer, but was prevented by affliction, until I thought it a more suitable time, when elections were again talked of. The prompt and honorable support of so large a number of respectable citizens last year, and frequent solicitations to offer my services the present year, would have constrained me to have become a candidate for the ensuing general assembly, had not my pecuniary concerns particularly called me to the eastern states this summer, a journey which I intended to have undertaken before this, and which I must if life and health permit, undertke within a few weeks. But fellow-citizens, should it be the will of Providence to spare me life and health, and you should think proper to accept of such services as I am able to render, I think it probable I may offer next yar.

I am, fellow-citizens, very respectfully, yours, &c
SAMUEL AYRES.

Lexington, July 5, 1816.

Pay Master General's Office,
Washington City, June 25 1816.

INFORMATION is hereby given to claimants for five years half pay, in addition to the notice issued from this office, dated the 9th of May, 1816—

That by the first section of the law therein referred to, the *widows* of commissioned and non-commissioned oficers, musicians and privates, of the regular army, rangers, sea fencibles, volunteers and militia, excepting those of the regular army, who enlisted to serve for the periods of "five years" and "during the war," are, in their *own* right, as widows, entitled to five years half pay; provided the husband "died while in the service of the United States during the late war, or in returning to his place of residence after being mustered out of service, or who shall have died at any time thereafter, in consequence of wounds received whilst in the service." Where there is no widow, or where she intermarries, the child or children, under 16 years of age, are entitled to the said half pay pension.

That by the second section of the law of the 16th of April, 1816, where all the children of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the regular army, who enlisted for five years or during the war, and who were "killed in battle, or died of wounds or disease, while in the service of the United States, during the late war," are under the age of sixteen, they are entitled to five years half pay, to commence on the 17th day of February, 1815: Provided, all claim, right, title and interest in and to the land, or land warrant, be, within one year from the 16th of April, 1816, relinquished, surrendered, and given up by their guardians. Evidence of guardianship, from under seal of the proper authority, must be produced, and the guardian, at the time of receiving each payment, must shew that the child or children be living.

ROBERT BRENT,
29—3t *Pay Master General*

ANDREW STAINTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT

HAS opened an assortment of Merchandise, in that commodious brick building on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Lewis Sanders's Domestic Warehouse, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for cash, country produce, plank, scantling, &c.

Having rented Mr. Sanders's Steam Mill, at the lower end of Water-street, he is in want of Wheat and shelled Corn—She is now grinding, and the highest price will be given, delivered at the Mill, for these articles. In the purchase or sale of produce and merchandise, or any other business, in the Commission line, he flatters himself his long experience, and extensive acquaintance, will enable him to serve in the best manner, all those who may please to favor him with their commands.

27-tf Lexington, June 22, 1816.

DR. I. HORWITZ,
Late Practitioner of Philadelphia,

Offers his services in the various branches of his profession to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity. He will be ready for consultation at any time at his Medical Office, on Mill-street, between Main and Short streets.

June 15, 1816. 25–3w

Notice.

THE Shareholders in the Lexington White-Lead Manufacturing Company, are requested to attend a general meeting of the Shareholders, at the counting house of S. & G. Trotter, & Co. on Tuesday the 16th day of July next, for Special business.

By order of the Directors,
B. METCALF, Clerk.

Lexington, June 29, 1816. 27–3w

Kentucky Insurance Office.

July 1st, 1816.

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky Insurance Company have this day declared a dividend of Five Dollars on each share for the six months ending this day, which will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 6th instant. By order.

28-4w J. L. MARTIN, *Cashier.*

THE MISSOURI COUNTRY.

Extract of a letter from an officer at fort Osage, dated April 29.

"This fort is beautifully situated on the bank of the Missouri river, about 400 miles from its mouth, and on the boundary line between the Missouri territory and the Indian lands not yet purchased. There are three or four small settlements on the river between this post and its mouth. Our nearest white neighbours are those of Boon's settlement about 100 miles below us, near the mouth of Le Moine river, and about 60 miles above the mouth of Osage river. The greater part of the country between this place and the mouth of the Missouri, over which I have travelled or hunted, is equal or superior to any part of the United States in point of situation and fertility; and unless some unforseen occurrence should prevent, this vast tract must be the garden of America.

Our nearest residents and daily visitors are the Big and Little Osage nations, and the Caw nation; some of these tribes are always with us. They are numerous and powerful, but friendly to us. The Iaway and Sanc nations are below us on the Grand River; they are frequently with us.—Though they took an active part in the late war against us, they now profess friendship—but we keep a sharp eye on their conduct. None of the tribes farther north have visited us. Some of them are expected in the course of the summer.—They are not so friendly; they continue to commit murders and robberies, particularly when they meet our hunters near the mountains or Spanish lines. A Mr. Greenwood, a hunter and trader, came into the fort a few days ago, who was robbed by the Pawnee Indians of about 1500 or 2000 dollars worth of property; he and his comrades escaped with nothing but their lives. A report has reached us through him and two other channels, that a Mr. Chouteau with a party of 20 or 30 men, have been attacked and robbed; that some of them were killed and the rest dispersed, by the Indians, and escaped only with their lives.

I intend by next autumn, if I can gain permission to take two or three whites and a party of Osage Indians, and visit the salt mountains, lakes and ponds, and see the natural curiosities along the mountains. The salt mountain is but 500 or 600 miles west of this place.

We have been honoured by a visit from Col. BOON, the first settler of Kentucky; he lately spent two weeks with us. This singular man could not live in Kentucky when it became settled. He has established a colony or settlement, as mentioned, on the Missouri about 100 miles below us, which has been nearly destroyed by the Indians during the late war. The colonel cannot live without being in the woods—He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach; and hires a man to go with him, whom he binds in written articles to take care of him, and bring him home, dead or alive. Col. Boon is 85 years of age, five feet seven inches high, stoutly made, and active for one of his years; is still of vigorous mind and pretty well informed. He has taken part in all the wars of America from before Braddock's war to the present hour. He has held respectable state appointments, both civil and military; has been a colonel, a legislator and a magistrate—he might have accumulated riches as well as any man in Kentucky; *but he prefers the woods*, where you see him in the dress of the roughest poorest hunter."

BALANCE OF TRADE.

It has been stated, that the imports into the port of Boston, during the last year, amounted to fifty millions of dollars, and those to the port of New-York to fifty-two millions. Put down the importations to all the other imports in the union at what they were at Boston and New-York, which is probably too low, and we have an aggregate of *two hundred and four millions*. Our total exports, during the same period, amounted to only fifty-six millions, leavingan excess of importsover our exports, in one year, of *one hundred and forth eight millions of dollars*. To make familiar the consequences which must result from this, suppose a farmer raises for sale produce and stock which brings him one hundred thousand dollars a year: and buys in the same time, of the merchant, goods for consumption to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, it requires no great mathematical calculation to demonstrate, that this man is rapidly *going down hill*, as the prompter says, and that he must either retrench his expenses or soon become a bankrupt. So with a nation. Experience will demonstrate, if it has not already satisfied the nation of the fact, that the vast importation of foreign goods have tended infinitely more to embarrass and impoverish the country, than all the embargoes and non-intercourse laws which we experienced during the war.

One year ago, we predicted the evils which are felt in every part of our country, in consequence of this enormous influx of foreign goods. The evil has not yet attained its height: and it requires much prudence and circumspection on the part of the merchant and his customers, to sustain the shock. So long as peace continues in Europe, the staple productions of the northern states cannot find a permanent market abroad except at very reduced prices. Europe will raise her own provisions. Indeed we find that the beef, butter and *potatoes* of Ireland, are already competing with the same productions of our own in the American market. In fact it may be assumed as a truth, and the sooner the fact is realized the better, that the surplus produce of our farms will depreciate one third, or one half in value, from the average prices which they have borne for the last twenty years; and consequently the ability of the farmer to buy will decrease in more than a proportionate ratio. Prudence therefore admonishes a correspondent curtailment of expenses; and those who disregard her monitions, must reap the fruits of their imprudence. Articles of household and domestic manufacture must be substituted for foreign fabrics; we must encourage American instead of European mechanics, and barter for *their* goods those productions of the soil which can no longer find a market or price abroad. Our fashions and our expenses must be conformed to our means and the interest of our country.

Albany Argus.

Domestic Manufactures and Commerce.

Nothing can better show the importance of these than the *ability* acquired by France in the absence of foreign trade, to carry on war with all Europe, and to pay double costs when vanquished! The following extracts from the Boston Daily Advertiser are in referrence to a recent work on French agriculture, commerce and manufactures or from it:

"Although the external commerce of France, bears but the proportion of one sixteenth to its internal trade, yet France exports one year with another says our author from 310 to 330 millions of francs, that is, from 60 to 65 millions of dollars; of which more than half arise from *manufactured articles*; one-third from products of the soil, and only one-sixth from foreign articles re-exported. What a vast idea this affords of the interior trade and industry of France.

She supports a population of 30 millions, many of them in great luxury, and exports fifty millions of dollars of her own productions besides.

Supports do we say? She has for thirty years waged war with all the world, and comes out of it as vigorous and wealthy as she entered it. Think only of her being able to pay in cash as lord Castlereagh states 5 pounds sterling a head for one million of her enemies' troops on her soil, and this besides supporting them. Yet her public credit stands as high as it did three years since, and almost or quite as ours. Her five per cents are at 59 and 60—our 7 per cents at about 90 or 91.

Though France exports 330 millions of francs, yet she imports only 250 millions. The balance of trade as it is usually called, is in her favour. This will probably long endure. Her productions are in demand in every country where there is any luxury. Her demands on the other hand from other countries are not great, except for colonial produce and cotton.

The French have cultivated more than any other people a taste for their own productions, and a disrelish for those of other nations. Wit, ridicule and argument are all employed and have been for centuries in rendering the productions of other nations disagreeable to the French people. The effect has been great. There is nothing which they can endure from other countries, at least of the productions of human industry, except the hardware of England, her manufactures in leather, and her carriages. They do acknowledge some merit in her fine cotton goods, and in her optical instruments they admit she is unrivalled.

Our author thus concludes a chapter on the benefits which France can derive from the U. States.

"To these considerations (of interest in a commercial view) may be joined those of *policy*. The United States of America, are in regard to England, in the same situation in which France is placed. They *will be* by their vicinity to Canada and by the jealousies of trade, *eternal rivals* of England.

"Our interest is then to pursue the same political measures and conduct which the Americans may do, and to draw *closer* and *closer* the ties of *friendship* and commerce, which we formed at the instant of their independence."

N. Y. Col.

GAS MANUFACTORIES.

The city gas work company, on Monday appeared at the London sessions, Guildhall, to receive the judgment, of the court for the nuisance that had been committed at their works in the year 1815. It will be remembered, that these defendants were found guilty; but the court of sessions postponed their judgment, to give them time to abate the nuisance. They now stated by the counsel, that having gone to a very considerable expense, they had completely succeeded [in preventing the escape of the noxious effluvia from the coal during its process, and annoying the neighbors by the offensive smell] and that they were prepared to prove the same by a host of witnesses.—The counsel for the prosecution instantly admitted that the nuisance was completely removed, and that no further obstruction to their going on would be offered on the part of his clients, if the court thought proper to discharge the defendants. The court instantly fined each defendant one shilling, and discharged them accordingly.——*London Paper.*

EMPRESS MARIA LOUISA, &c.

The following extract is copsed from the Baltimore Patriot. It is most probably taken from a letter written by our consul major B———. It is very agreeable to see our national character so respected abroad; and the sketch of Maria Louisa, the consort of the man who was the terror and wonder of Europe, is not without interest. *Col.*

Extract of a letter, dated

"TRIESTE, April 12.

"It is with pleasure I mention that the standing of our countrymen, as well with the official characters of this place, as at Vienna, is of the most flattering grade; they are all anxious to do every thing to encourage our commerce with them, which they prize more than that of any other nation; that carried on by the British is of the most favorable nature for this country, as they take all their returns in bills on London: with us you know it is not so; and I do not doubt advantages could be obtained for our vessels, which no others possess.

"The ci-devant emperatrice of France, now duchess of Parma, passed here two weeks since on her way to the duchy; she travelled *incognito*, and was accompanied by only two ladies of honor, and one or two general officers, without a guard; nor had she her son with her. To account for this, it was whispered that the court did not deem it expedient or safe to trust the son with her, lest he might be carried off by the friends of his father. She travelled as a countess, and although not 24 hours here, visited by water the old and new Lazarettos, the wall and batteries. On her route from Vienna, observing a person wearing a ribbon of one of the orders existing under the reign of Napoleon, and on enquiry finding that he had served under her husband, she ordered him to be presented with fifty gold Napoleons. When here, her dejection was apparent; passing through the villages, she was hailed with the shouts of vive l'emperatrice, "viva la Reina d'Italia."

There continue to be 8 or 10 entries and clearances at Buffalo on the banks of Lake Erie, each week. Among the last clerances we observe schr. Mink, for Mackina, with a cargo of dry goods, groceries and salt.

Aurora.

The crown prince of Sweden has sent an ambassador to the court of some German prince, to ask the hand of some German princess for his son Oscar. This is of course a political manœuvre, to secure the Sweedish crown to the blood of the Bernadottes. *Ib.*

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Offers for sale at their Steam Mill, Flour of every description, at the following prices:

Superfine flour, per barrel		$ 5, 41,
Ditto ditto	per cwt.	2, 50,
Fine ditto	per cwt.	2, 00,
Middlings	per cwt.	1, 25,

Lexington July 15, 1816. 29-

My Brindle Cow has gone astray!
Or, peradventure driven away!

She is a little above the middling size, and a little past the meridian of a Cow's life; is a handsome beast, and in good flesh—rather a light brindle, with high tapering horns, a crop from the left ear and a slit in the right—with a Calf by her side in all probability.—Has been missing three or four weeks;—Inform me where she is, or bring her home, and verily thou shalt have thy reward!

THOMAS M. PRENTISS.
July 6. 29–3w

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, JULY 15.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

To the People of Kentucky.

Fellow-Citizens—When I was announced as a candidate for the office of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, several considerations of considerable magnitude weighed on my mind, against yielding my hearty consent to the solicitations of many of my fellow-citizens: First, my inexperience in the duties of so great and arduous an undertaking, coupled with a want of that general acquaintance with the people, which appears necessary on occasions of this kind; to succeed, secondly, my state of health, besides some considerations of minor importance, being only of a personal nature, all of which I consented to forego with this reserve, that I would be at liberty to be withdrawn, provided the citizens would fix on some other person in whose talents and political character they had confidence; that such a character is to be found in Major Madison, I have no sort of doubt, and who is now before the public as a candidate, but who was not at the time I consented to be one, and in whose success to that office I give my most sincere approbation. Those friends who were warm in their solicitations for my advancement, I hope will rigidly appreciate the reasons assigned; I cannot, however, close this address, without stating that to find so many of my acquaintances zealous for my success, will ever be to me a most consoling reflection, and will ever be remembered with the most lively and unfeigned gratitude. The sheriffs will be so good as not to open a poll for me at the ensuing election.

With sentiments of sincere regard, the public's most obedient servant,

JAMES JOHNSON.

Great-Crossings, July 13, 1816.

Editors of news-papers will please to publish this address.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The introduction of Mr. POPE, at the present time, proves indeed, his sincere "*devotion to public life*;" and that his retreat from its bustle, was not a voluntary resolution. Had he adhered to his determination of refraining from a participation in 'public life,' he would have acted wisely; but resuscitated by the first gleam of hope, his resurrection is announced, with a weighty load of sins, for the commission of which, his indignant constituents had banished him. Those sins were of the deepest dye. They are registered in the recollection of every watchful republican; and will only be obliterated when the sovereignty of the people shall be destroyed by the influence of corruption. The following are the captions of his enormities:

Of denying the right of the people to instruct their representatives; and of disobeying those instructions.

Of insulting the voice of his constituents, upon the floor of Congress, with reproaches of their insignificance.

Of uniting with the federal party against the war with Great-Britain, when all attempts at pacification and adjustment, were found useless.

Of belonging to a party whose politics are known to be federal, and obnoxious to those of republicanism; and

Of endeavouring to take the advantage of the conflict in opinion, and to distract the true sentiments of the people.

Fellow-Citizens, these are my objections to Mr. Pope—Those against Mr. Clay, are too current to need repetition. Weigh them well. But had I the power of deciding the contest between these two candidates, alone, it would without hesitation, be in favour of Mr Clay. He has erred; but he has asked forgiveness—he has never denied the right of the people to instruct their representatives, or thrown himself into the arms of federalism, as Mr. P pe has done—with him, however, a *probation* is thought necessary—But in the name of common sense, are the people of this district so destitute of men of correct principles and suitable qualifications, as to be forced into a reluctant choice? to be swindled out of their opinions, and yoked with a burthen truly galling to their necks? Have we no man whose political integrity stands unimpeached? whose qualifications are suitable, and whose energies will be directed to the support of republican principles? We have—and such a man I estimate THOMAS T. BARR, who requires only to be better known, to be duly appreciated. Let not our representa ives carry with them our suspicions and dread of corruption; but let them go with the hearty approbation of freemen whose confidence has been bestowed freely.

A REPUBLICAN.

At a meeting of a number of voters within the bounds of Capt. Cavens's Company, near his house, on the 6th day of July, 1816, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing delegates to meet the convention at Higbee's on the 20th inst. after having appointed a chairman and secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Having seen a preamble, and resolutions attached thereto, passed by a volunteer company in Lexington, commanded by Capt. M'Calla, reprobating and disapproving the meetings of the freemen of this district, for the purpose of selecting a proper person to represent them in Congress:—

We consider the censure passed by that company on those meetings, as unauthorised, unjust, and subversive of a permanent principle of our free government; because the meetings which they censure havenot been military but civil, and intended to ascertain the opinion of those entitled to vote within the bounds of Captains' companies on the subject proposed. The censure was therefore unauthorised, because Capt. M'Calla's company has no particular bounds and was not therefore in the recommendation—unjust, because it proceeds upon a mistatement of facts respecting those meetings, as military, when in fact they were not so, and disapproves them on grounds entirely false; which has a tendency to mislead the people—it is a violation of the principles of our government, because it is in direct opposition to that article of the constitution, which expressly authorises assemblies of the people.

Resolved therefore, that we consider ourselves by the constitution authorised to hold this meeting for the purpose of selecting a proper person to represent us in the next Congress; and that we will never part with that invaluable privilege while we have the power to maintain it.

Resolved, That we consider it expedient and proper to send delegates to the convention to be held at Higbee's on the 20th of this month, and that Waller Bullock and Chas. M'Pheters be appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That we highly disapprove of the compensation law, passed at the last session of congress, and that we will vote for no man who supported that law.

Resolved, That John Pope, Esq. be requested to state publicly his opinion upon that law, and whether he will serve if elected.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to Mr. Pope, and to the editors of the Western Monitor and Kentucky Gazette, for publication.

C. M'PHETERS, Ch.

A. H. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

To the Voters residing within the bounds of Capt. Cavens' Company.

Fellow-Citizens,

In answer to the request contained in your Resolutions, I beg leave to assure you, that I feel much honored and gratified, at this evidence of your good opinion and respect.—With unfeigned sincerity I declare, that it is with much reluctance I appear before the public in a political attitude. I am ready to confess, what I have before said, that I am fond of puplic life. To be useful to my country, and to have it said by my fellow-citizens, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!" are the leading objects to which my ambition aspires. The dissatisfaction of the people with my public course, together with my pecuniary embarrassments, had determined me, however, to devote myself to my private and professional business, and to take no share in the political concerns of my country, at least for some years to come. I had indeed occasionally thought of a seat in the state Legislature, with a view to some measures of cardinal importance, to the State, which I have much at heart; but in this course I perceived I should have to encounter a determined and active opposition, and had therefore for a time abandoned it. Although conscious that my feelings and views were in strict unison with the freedom and happiness of my country; that no man was more devoted than myself to the great principles of American liberty; that I never gave a vote to advance my private interest; that I was at heart a real friend to the people, and incapable of even imagining any thing against the liberties or prosperity of my country: yet if I had not public confidence, I deemed it my duty cheerfully to acquiesce in the disposition of the people, to confide their public affairs to other hands. If they thought I had erred, it was their right and duty to censure me, and my duty to bow with respect to their decision. The change of public servants is probably the best corrective of public error—the only effective security against the abuse of power. Experience has taught me to venerate a sentiment expressed by one of the great men of the revolution: that a jealous spirit, among the people, of men in power, is the great preservative of freedom.—A few weeks ago, I certainly did not anticipate that my name would be used in relation to a contest, in which I now seem likely to be engaged—and which, but for the revival of topics connected with my public course, the attack made on me in the Reporter, and the urgent solicitations of my friends in all parts of the district, I should most earnestly have endeavoured to avoid. At first, when solicited to become a candidate for Congress, I avoided the subject, and declared to my most intimate friends my unwillingness to embark in political controversy, which I regarded as incompatible with my views and arrangements, and with the duty I owed to myself and family: and afterwards, when called on to know, whether I would serve if elected, I answered, that as a republican I could not say that I would refuse my services to my country, if required by the people, but that I would not consent to have my name used, unless a very general disposition was manifested to elect me. The use, however, which has already been made by my name, the general expectation of the people in the district, the repeated and pressing solicitations of my fellow-citizens from different quarters, together with your resolutions, impose on me the necessity of this address. I here take the liberty to disclaim any agency direct or indirect in originating the plan of a meeting of delegates at Higbee's, nor did I know or hear of the intended course of Captains Faulkner and Sullivan's companies, till after their resolutions were adopted. I do not mean to discuss the propriety of that plan. The manner of opposing a principle, or the political pretensions of an individual is with the people. On that subject they are sovereign; and when it becomes an object to produce concert and union, a departure from the usual course is to be expected. If the late *Compensation Law*, upon the propriety of which the approaching election seems likely to turn, be of minor importance, unworthy the attention of a generous and enlightened people, it is certainly a reproach on their good sense to have said so much about it: but if it be a measure, whose character and principles render it worthy of decided popular disapprobation, then the people owe it to themselves as freemen, to manifest their sentiments in some decisive and unequivocal manner. They should, in common with their fellow-citizens elsewhere, resist the novel principle of this law, now for the first time presented to the American people. I would prefer to give my views at large in relation to this law, on some public occasion, and in answer therefore to your request, I will merely state very briefly my opinion upon it. I am decidedly opposed to it. I think the amount too great, the operation of the law on the present Congress indelicate and improper, the conversion of the representatives into *salary officers* very objectionable, dangerous, and absued, and the *retrospective* application of the law an outrage on principle and propriety, unexampled, I believe, in the annals of American legislation.

In answer to the enquiry, whether I will serve if elected, I have to observe, that the people may command my services in the next Congress, if it be their pleasure to do so.—However inconvenient it may be to me, I will obey their will upon the subject. Should *another* however be nominated in opposition to the principle of the Compensation Law, it would be more agreeable to me, as it is contrary both to my inclination and interest at this time to enter into public life. In conclusion, I beg leave to add, that should the voice of the people call on me, and should I be elected, I shall, in the discharge of my public duties, have two objects principally in view,—to do right, and to give satisfaction to my constituents. I have at a very early period sworn in my heart allegiance to the principles of the American Constitution, which I solemly pledge myself never wilfully to violate. The happiness and prosperity of the Western people ever have been, and ever will be, with me, objects of peculiar solicitude.

Your fellow-citizen,

J. POPE.

Lexington, July 8th, 1816.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

We cannot but congratulate ourselves and the country at large upon the the prospect of the early operations of this institution.

Whatever difference of opinion may have formerly exiated as to the renewal of the charter of the old United States' Bank, there is at present in Kentucky almost an undivided sentiment of approbation in favour of the Bank recently chartered by Congress.

Who will not gladly hail the measure which shall reanimate and give new life to our palsied and rotten paper system?

The gold and silver of the country is hosrded up by the wealthy, or buried in the vaults of the state Banks.

The subscriptions to the National Bank, are, however, bringing forth a considerable portion of this hidden and buried treasure: and when the Bank commences its operation, the residue will be brought to life and light, and again perform in its general circulation, the usual and necessary purposes of society.

The specie payment of the National Bank, aided by the late measure of Congress as to collection of the revenue, must necessarily produce the resumption of specie payment by the State Banks, or they must cease to derive the immense profit now received by the circulation of their notes.

Who will not hail as a national blessing the measure and era which shall restore to us the circulation of gold and silver, the only real money of the country, and relieve us from the inevitable ruin in which our present wretched paper system is plunging us?

On the first day of July the books for subscription to the National Bank were opened in Lexington, and there has been subscribed stock to the amount of——hundred thousand dollars. A sum greatly beyond the most sanguin calculations of any one—a sum evincing the wealth and spirited exertions of the country, and the great anxiety for the establishment of the institution—a sum combined with our known capacity to do an extensive and profitable Banking busines cannot fail to secure us the prompt establishment of a Branch Bank.

Feeble and in some instances empassioned efforts have been made, and are now making to pull down and tarnish the fame of some distinguished republicans who advocated the establishment of this Bank.

It is painful to see prints professing to be republican, and in some instances edited by men of talents, loosing sight of that dignified examination of principles and investigation of public men and measures necessary to the advancement of truth.

The Aurora has, upon this, as upon some other subjects, distinguished itself for a virulence of invective and vulgarity of aspersions, altogether unworthy a sound heart and enlightened head.

In Kentucky the poison has carried along its own antidote, and instead of casting any shade upon the virtues and distinguished services of Mr. Madison and Mr. Dallas, the personal and defamatory imputations of the Aurora have recoiled upon their author and excited the disgust and regret of every liberal and enlightened mind.

1776.

The British government have seven armed vessels of different sizes on lake Erie, and are about to build a frigate at Malden. They for some time past have been engaging carpenters from the states at three dollass per day to work at the frigate.

These facts must be known to the American government, and ought to excite a corresponding vigilance. The immense importance of the lakes was discovered in the late war, and it is eviden the intention of Great Britain on the first rupture with the United States, to seize the whole northern and western frontier, and thus gain more than could be afterwards acquired by half a dozen victories.

The apparent supineness of the U. States government would create uneasiness, were it not that the naval department is directed by commodores Rogers, Decatur and Porter. Such men will not be slumbering when our country is threatened. *Penn. Rep.*

The late accounts from the Mediterranean seems to indicate that the peace, exacted from the fears of the Dey of Algiers, is likely to prove a truce merely. The Dey must be infatuated indeed, if he further provoke the vengeance of the United States, notwithstanding the advice he has received, that we "have neither ships no money." Although we may have no money to spare for tribute, nor even for the ransom of slaves, he will find we have ships enough to chastise insolence and punish piracy. It appears, indeed, that, alarmed for his safety, the Dey quawed when our brave Shaw was ready to light the waves of the Mediterranean with the flames of his capital: still it is represented that he is very willing to break his royal piratical word whenever it is convenient to him. If the official papers, on this subject, which are forwarded to the president, should be published, we shall have a more distinct idea of the state of our relations with the Algerine power. Hostilities with it are not, however, seriously to be deprecated. When the Washington arrives in the Mediterranean, we shall have a force competent to cope with the united hostility of all Barbary. *Nat. Int.*

Translated for the Baltimore Patriot.

MADRID, March 5.

Our differences with the United States are about assuming a serious character, in consequence of the refusal of the American government to restore provisionally that part of Florida which is the subject of our demand. It will be recollected that Bonaparte, obtaining Louisiana by his partizans in the then Spanish ministry, sold that vast province to the U. States for sixteen millions of dollars. Our present government does not mean to contest the validity of that sale; but it desires to lose nothing but Louisiana itself. The United States consider, on the contrary, part of West Florida as being united to the government of Louisiana, and following the condition of the principal Province. Mr. Jefferson the former President of the United States, declared that this difference should be the subject of a negociation; but Mr. Madison thought that he could negociate more advantageously after having taken possession of the object in dispute. This usurpation met with success, during the troubles of Spain. Now we reclaim the territory which belongs to us in the most amicable manner. Instead of negociating, the American government declares it will keep the territory. Here then is the commencement of a rupture. It is doubtless very disagreeable to us to see ourselves menaced with a war by the United States, at a time when we have to combat the insurgents of Buenos Ayres and the Caraccas. We have no allies against the United States; we calculate on the energy and justice of our cause.

The above is of a piece with M. de Oniss' lofty epistle to our Secretary of State on the same subject; to which and all such rhodomontade, Mr. Monroe's letter of the 19th January is a sufficient answer. That letter, however, could not have reached Madrid so early as to give rise to the above article, which is, therefore, probably founded on the representations of the Spanish Minister here. We do not consider this article as indicating the approach of hostilities; since the "rupture" with Spain (that is, the disagreement or difference) has long existed on our part. If the government of Spain considers itself aggrieved, as intimated above, all that can be said of the matter is, that there are now two sides to a question which before had but one. We have a long score against Spain; she wants to make out a counter-score against us. Our government, of course, will maintain its rights, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must," as Mr. Quincey once said on a very different occasion.—*Nat. Intel.*

A letter received in town yesterday morning from Port-au-Prince, dated June 4, states, that information had been receivnd, that Gen. Bollivar, who headed the Patriot army in South America, had succeeded in capturing Laguira, Barcelona, and the whole of the Royal Spanish fleet in Cumana Bay, and had set at liberty all the Spanish slaves in those places he had conquered.—About 3000 of the Royal Spanish army had deserted and joined the Patriots.—*Evening Post.*

PORT-AU PRINCE, June 6.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Francis Sage, at Jacquemel, to Mr. Scribner, a merchant of this place.

"I arrived here last evening, and according to promise, hasten to give you the news of the Carthagenian expedition, as received by a vessel from Curracoa, that came into port yesterday. The fleet, it appears, proceeded to the Island of Margaretta, which they took with but little trouble, where they hung or shot 7 or 800 Royalists—here they took 13 vessels of war and 200,000 dollars in cash. With this reinforcement they went to Cumano, which together with six or eight other towns on the Main, is in their possession; and the last news states, that they were marching triumphantly towards Caraccaas, which no doubt is in their hands before this time. The Royalist General Morillo has made several attempts to penetrate to Santa Fee, but has been often defeated; he is now cooped up in Carthagena, from which he cannot stir without the greatest hazard. In short, the Patriots seem to get the better of the Royalists in all psrts, and it appears to me very probable they will carry their point."—*Patriot.*

NEW-YORK, June 29.

It was, the beginning of last month, whispered in the ministerial circles of England, that arrangements were progressing to bring NAPOLEON BONAPARTE back from St Helena, and confine him in England (which Bonaparte had requested.) Nothing was wanted but the consent of the Continental Powers.—The government of England was seeking this consent with no little earnestness. There must be something brewing. *Great checks* and *balances* are important political engines. Let us wait the result, and not prematurely enter into commercial speculations which may *Bramble* our operations.—*Gazette.*

BOSTON June 26.

A friend has favoured us with Paris files to the 12th of May. The prosecution of the residue of the Nineteen Bonapartists denounced as traitors by a decree of June 24th last year, continued. Drouet and Cambrone had been tried, acquitted and received into favour. Bertrand (who is at St. Helena) had been tried and sentenced to death, par contumace (contempt of court,) and to pay costs. Had he met his trial, he would, like Drouet and Cambrons, have been acquitted. On the 11th May, Gen. Lefebre Desnouettes (who is now in Philadelphia) was tried, and candemned to death, for contempt, by the unanimous sentence of a Court Martial, of which Lieut Gens. Haxo and Charbannet were members, and for conduct in Flanders, and at La Fere, already known [N. B. This was done on the very day on which the exiles in America have been flattered by foreigners, that the Courts could no longer assemble in Paris, and when the Bourbons were crumbling to pieces.]

Austria, and the other continental powers, were rapidly reducing their armies.

NORFOLK, June 7.

Four small vessels belonging to New Redford, came into this port on Wednesday last, with 20,000 wt. of ANCHORS, which they had fished up from the bottom of Lynnhaven Bay.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber living in Zanesville county Blue Ridge township Ohio on the Muskingum River on the night of the 13th of June last, two horses, one a bay and the other a sorrel. The sorrel horse is fourteen years old, fifteen hands one inch and a half high, branded O on the near shoulder, two stars in his forehead, and a small white spot over one of his noistrils; one white spot on his near side, occasioned by the saddle, generally in the habit of pacing. The bay horse is 7 years old 15 ½ hands high, branded with O on the near shoulder. Hipshot on the off or right side, two small stars in his forehead and a natural trotter.

Both were remarkable fine horses and in good order.

The above Reward will be given to any person who will return or give me information of them so that I can get them, or ten dollars for either, with reasonable charges.

JOHN LARRISON.

July 11, 1816. 29-3w

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber wishes to engage ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS of the ensuing crop of TOBACCO, for which the highest price will be given. JOHN W. HUNT.

July 11, 1816. 29-

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY

A GRAND Annual communication of the GRAND LODGE of Kentucky, will be held at the Masons' Hall in the town of Lexington, on the last monday in August next ensuing at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time the punctual attendance of the representatives of all the subordinate Lodges is required.—By order of the M. W. Grand Master.

JAS. G. TROTTER. G. Sec.

July 10, 1816. 29-6w

Notice.

Those persons who have claims on Mr. John Coleman, for Barley, Wood, &c. &c are requested to attend at my house on Saturday next, the 23th inst. between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, for the purpose of making a joint arrangement to compell those who have his property in possession to pay his debts, and for other purposes relative thereto.

THOS. STUDMAN.

July 13, 1816. 29-1w

Notice.

AGREEABLY to a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, at the August term 1811, will be exposed to sale on the 14th of August next, all the right and title of William Hays' heirs, to one hundred acres of land—situate on the Kentucky river, below the mouth of Marble creek, one mile from Grimes's mill and now in the possession of —— Hunter and adjoining John Hunter. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, at Hunters on the premises.

WALTER CARR, JAMES MARTIN. } *Commissioners.*

July 12, 1816 29-4w*

Tobacco Wanted.

I Will advance Merchandise at the lowest cash prices, to any of my acquaintance, on account of their present crop of Tobacco, to be delivered in the leaf at the Manufactory of Mr. Henry Kelly in Lexington, and I will allow the highest price at time of delivery.

AND. STAINTON.

July 13, 1816. 29-tf

Apprentices Wanted.

Two or three apprentices to the Tanning and Currying business, will be taken, on application to the subscribers—boys from 15 to 17 years of age would be preferred.

A. LOGAN, & SON.

Lexington, July 13, 1816 29-3m

CLOCKS & WATCHES.

SAMUEL AYRES,

HAVING lately received from Philadelphia, a supply of the best Clock and Watch materials, in addition to his former stock, is now prepared to do business in his line on the shortest notice. He has on hand ready for sale, several first rate Clocks and a few new Watches of a good quality—he continues his shop at the corner of Main and Mulbury streets, nearly opposite Capt. Postlethwait's Tavern Lexington, where he also keeps a regular supply of the best JEWELRY and SILVER WORK, which he sells on the lowest terms according to quality; and the highest price given for old Gold and Silver. He has lately received a quantity of Spectacle Glasses of a superior quality, suitable for old and young persons, which he will sell with or without frames, to suit his customers. He expects in a few weeks to go to the eastern states, to be absent from this state three or four months in which time his shop will be carried on by Messrs. A. Cook and Charles Clark, who will give every attention to those who may please to call on them for business, orders from a distance will also be strictly attended to.

N. B. He also has for Rent, an excellent upper Room, suitable for a School, with desks and seats complete.

Lexington, July 10, 1816. 29-

THE LEXINGTON SELECT

Young Ladies' Academy.

MRS. BECK has the pleasure of informing her friends and the citizens, that her pupils are to be examined on various branches of education on Thursday and Friday, the 18th and 19th instants, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. each day. Parents, and persons interested in the mental improvement of Young Ladies, are respectfully invited to attend.

The various English branches taught by Mrs. B. are Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic; Grammar, Rhetorick, and Logic; Geography, Astronomy and the use of Globes; Natural and Moral Philosophy; Mythology, History, sacred and profane.

The terms of which are, per quarter.	$ 12
Music, vocal and instrumental,	18
Drawing and painting,	9
Embroidery, Painting on Satin, &c.	9
Fancy Ornaments and Needle-work of every discription,	9

Boarding on the usual terms.

The great advantage resulting from this establishment is, that Young Ladies can be instructed in all polite literature, as well as those ornamental branches of arts and sciences, which are considered essential in the finishing of Young Ladies' education.

Parents would do well to recollect a circumstance of so much importance.

Jordon's Row, July 13. 29-1w

To Cotton and Wool Manufacturers, Machine makers and others who may wish to embark in that business

Important Public Sale.

WILL be sold at my shop on Saturday the 3d of August, all the Cotton Machines, consisting of 216 spindles in two frames with the preparations for the same and Reel, &c. &c. they are all just ready to be put to work, and are warranted to perform as well as any in this country,—also one Wool Carding Machine also the tools for making Machinery of various kinds, including the Laithes for wood and iron for fluting Rollers, &c. &c. also the horse wheel and drums, &c. &c.

Terms of the sale, are one fourth paid down, one fourth in two months, one fourth in four months, and the last payment in nine months. Negotiable Notes will be required with sufficient endorsers.

THOS. STUDMAN.

July 13, 1816. 29-3w

POETRY.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LORD BYRON.

From the hands of an attentive correspondent in London, we have received a small pamphlet, entitled "Lord Byron's Seven New Poems." We do not know that we have yet informed our readers, what has found its way into most of our newspapers, that the separation of the poet BYRON from his wife had, for some weeks, divided the public attention in England with the marriage of their Princess Royal. The London papers are filled with facts, conjectures, poetry and nonsense on the subject. "One would think," says our friend on the other side of the water, "there was a dearth of original matter here, to judge from the conversation on this merely family affair. I saw yesterday, in a shop window, a ninth edition from another edition of the same Poems, of which, however, I think the enclosed has the advantage. The nine day's wonders of London, are a subject of curious speculation. The dirge of the committee of manufactures, more doleful to the interests of this country than the defeats at Plattsburg and New-Orleans to its military character, has been printed indeed, and with invidious remarks, in the Times newspaper; but it receives not half so much attention as the report of a coroner, or the result of a criminal's examination at Bow-street."—It is not our intention to trouble our readers to read lord Byron's dolorous epistle to an injured wife, nor yet his poetical anathema against a mischievous go-between; but we select, from this poetic collection, a production of a very different character. Without regard to the correctness of the sentiments, it must be admitted that a lofty independence and manly energy runs through the whole Poem, which does credit to its author's pen. We incline to think the Poem has been published in this country already, but not with the name of its author. Most of the readers of this paper have probably not yet met with it.

OH, shame to thee, Land of the Gaul!
Oh, shame to thy children and thee!
Unwise in thy glory, and base in thy fall,
How wretched thy portion shall be!
Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
A mockery that never shall die:
The curses of Hate, and the hisses of Scorn
Shall burthen the winds of thy sky;
And, proud o'er thy ruin, forever be hurl'd
The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the World!

Oh, where is thy spirit of yore,
The spirit that breathes in thy dead,
When gallantry's star was the beacon before,
And honor the passion that led?
Thy storms have awaken'd their sleep,
They groan from the place of their rest,
And wrathfully murmur, and suddenly weep,
To see the foul stain on thy breast;
For where is the glory they left thee in trust?
'Tis scattered in darkness, 'tis trampled in dust!

Go, look through the kingdoms of earth,
From Indus, all round to the Pole,
And something of goodness, of honor, and worth,
Shall brighten the sins of the soul:
But thou art *alone* in thy shame,
The world cannot liken thee there;
Abhorrence and vice have disfigur'd thy name
Beyond the low reach of compare;
Stupendous in guilt, thou shalt lend us through time
A proverb, a bye-word, for treach'ry and crime!

While conquest illumin'd his sword,
While yet in his prowess he stood,
Thy praises still followed the steps of thy Lord,
And welcom'd the torrent of blood;
Tho' tyranny sat on his crown,
And wither'd the nations afar,
Yet bright in thy view was that Despot's renown,
Till fortune deserted his car;
Then, back from the Chieftain thou slunkest away—
The foremost to insult, the first to betray!

Forgot were the feats he had done,
The toils he had borne in thy cause;
Thou turned'st to worship a new rising sun,
And waft other songs of applause;
But the storm was beginning to lour,
Adversity clouded his beam;
And honor and faith were the brag of an hour,
And loyolty's self but a dream:
To him thou hadst banish'd thy vows were restor'd;
And the first that had scoff'd, were the first that ador'd!

What tumult thus burthens the air,
What throng thus encircles his throne?
'Tis the shout of delight, 'tis the millions that swear
His sceptre shall rule them alone.
Reverses shall brighten their zeal,
Misfortune shall hallow his name,
And the world that pursues him shall mournfully feel
How quenchless the spirit and flame
The Frenchmen will breathe, when their hearts are on fire,
For the Hero they love, and the Chief they admire!

Their hero has rushed to the field;
His laurels are cover'd with shade—
But where is the spirit that never should yield,
The loyalty never to fade?
In a moment desertion and guile
Abandon'd him up to the foe;
The dastards that flourish'd and grew by his smile,
Forsook and renounced him in woe:
And the millions that swore they would perish to save
Beheld him a fugitive, captive, and slave!

The savage all wild in his glen
Is nobler and better than thou;
Thou standest a wonder, a marvel to men,
Such perfidy blackens thy brow!
If thou wert the place of my birth,
At once from thy arms would I sever;
I'd fly to the uttermost ends of the earth,
And quit thee for ever and ever;
And thinking of thee in my long after-years,
Should but kindle my blushes and waken my tears.

Oh, shame to thee, Land of the Gaul!
Oh, shame to thy children and thee!
Unwise in thy glory, and base in thy fall,
How wretched thy portion shall be!
Derision shall strike thee forlorn,
A mockery that never shall die:
The curses of Hate, and the hisses of Scorn,
Shall burthen the winds of thy sky;
And, proud o'er thy ruin, forever be hurl'd
The laughter of Triumph, the jeers of the World!

George Shannon,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.
9-tf February 25, 1816.

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tierces, 20 half Tierces, 50 Barrels and 100 Kegs, } Best Green COPPERAS
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality
Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to
J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.
December 25th, 1815 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF
Parker & Graves
IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves.
JAMES P. PARKER,
WILLIAM W GRAVES.
Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,
In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware
Queens, Glass & China } Ware. Also Wines & Brandy { Young Hyson & Imperial } Teas.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

J. B. BORLAND.
(No. 47, Main-Street Lexington,)
Has just received and opened an extensive assortment of
FRESH DRY GOODS,
Among which are the following articles:
BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERS,
A great variety of CALICOES,
CAMBRICS,
Satin, Stripe, Corded and Figured do.
Plain, Book and Leno MUSLIN,
Figured do. do. do
Elegant worked muslin ROBES,
Variety Ginghams
Do. HANDKERCHIEFS,
Do. 4 qrs. IRISH LINENS,
5 qrs do. SHEETINGS,
Plain and changeable SILKS,
Good assortment RIBBONS, VESTINGS, DIMITIES, Furniture DIMITIES, Silk and Cotton HOSIERY, Silk and Kidd GLOVES, SATINNETTS, VIGONETS, domestic Ginghams and SHIRTINGS, a variety of FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c.
The above goods were purshased in New York at the lowest Cash prices, and will be sold low—purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.
Lexington, May, 18. 21tf.

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,
Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz From the superior conveniencies of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.
Pittsburgh, May 6.

E. B. PEARSON,
Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices, February 12. 8-tf

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GROCERIES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Teas,	Almonds,
Chocolate,	Figs,
Ginger,	Cold Struck, Sweet & Castor } Oil,
Mace,	Scots & Moccoba } Snuff
Cloves,	New-England Cheese,
Allspice,	Salt,
Black Pepper,	Shad,
Cayenne do	Herrings,
Nutmegs,	Wash Balls,
Cinnamon,	Shaving Soap,
Mustard,	Pipes,
Allum,	Wooden Cocks,
Indigo,	Overalls,
Madder,	
Copperas,	
Brimstone,	
WINE, BRANDY,	JAMAICA SPIRITS WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.
House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.
They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tf

NEW GOODS, *CHEAP FOR CASH.*

E. WARFIELD
Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening at his Store, Main-street, Lexington, an elegant assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell low, wholesale or retail for Cash—he has fresh Teas, and many India goods that have been very scarce for some time past.—such as Senshaws, Lutestrings, Sursuckers, India Mulls. plain and figured China ware, &c &c together with an elegant assortment of fancy goods, suitable to the season.
May 10, 1816. 20tf

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superier Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by
LEWIS SANDERS.
Lexington, May 28, 1815.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Apothecary and Druggist,
MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,
RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of
Fresh Drugs and Medicines;
Also, a large supply of
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,
Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expences excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact	Gum Tragacanth
Antimony	Myrrh
Anniseed	Guaic
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd Peruvian Barks
Cantharides	Rheubarb
Cochineal	Jallap
Cream Tartar	Ipecacuanha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Fol Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Castle Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,
By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills	Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills	Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Bateman's Drops	Durable Ink
British Oil	Steer's Opadeldoc
Turlington's Balsom	Worm Tea
Itch Ointment	Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto	Aquafortis by the carboy or pound
Allum	Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound
Red Wood	Madder, &c.
Log Wood	
Fustic	
Aquafortis	

PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown	Red Lead
Whiteing	Prussian Blue, No. 1
White Lead	Do do 2
Drop Lake	Rose Pink
Cromic Yellow	Pat Green
Dutch Pink	Copal Varnish, by the gallon
Pat Yellow	Turpentine Varnish,
Linseed Oil	do.
Spts Turpentine	

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes
Lexington, Dec. 15th 1815. 51-12m.

SUGARS, QUEENSWARE, WINES, &c.

The subscribers daily expect by the arrival of their Barge SUPERIOR, at Louisville, the following GOODS, being the entire cargo, which they will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at a very moderate advance, viz.
80 hhds. bright New Orleans Sugar
25 quarter casks London Particular Wine
50 boxes Medoc Claret
50 ditto St. Julian ditto
5 pipes real Port Wine
20 boxes Hermitage Wine, (12 bottles each)
20 ditto Champaigne ditto ditto
10 pipes real Coniac Brandy,
20 boxes Martinique & Amsterdam Cordials
10 kegs Orange Juice
15 barrels Molasses
10 boxes Olive and Sallad Oil,
12 boxes Anchovies, Capers and Olives
20 barrels Mackerel, No 1
50 kegs superior Scotch Herrings
50 kegs Pickled Salmon
5 barrel Almonds
50 boxes sresh Muscatel Raisins,
60 do fdo Prunes
7 boxes Parmezan Cheese,
35 do Spanish Segars
12 hampers Porter Bottles
50 bags Corks (500 each)
50 barrels Rosin,
100 crates Queensware,
2 do Glazed Coffee Pots,
3 tons Logwood
BY THE BARGE CINCINNATI,
13 hhds New Orleans Sugar.
BY THE BARGE SALLY,
1026 bars well assorted Russia Iron,
AND JUST ARRIVED BY THE STEAMBOAT ÆTNA,
100 dozen Claret (long Velvet Cork) which will be sold at 10½ dollars per dozen, including all charges
IN STORE,
50 crates Queensware
50 bags
30 barrels & 10 hhds. } first quality Green Coffee
30 boxes Tin & a quantity of Green Coperas
Pittsburgh Glass, assorted
Also, a small invoice containing a general assortment of Hardware
A few casks Gun and Musket Flints
Together with several other articles which will be sold by the package on the lowest terms.
J. P. SCHATZELL & Co.
May 8th 1816 20

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENTELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen'sware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually
47 November 20

WANTED TO HIRE,
A good House Servant.
Inquire of the Printer. April 29.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

THE SUBSCRIBERS UNDER THE FIRM OF
RODES & SMITH,
HAVE established an Auction and Commission Store in Lexington, and will diligently transact such business as may be entrusted to their care. They propose receiving consignments of merchandise and property of every description, which will be disposed of at auction or otherwise according to instructions. Liberal advances in Cash will be made on consignments.
They will also receeive orders for the purchase & shipment of Western produce. Bills & DEBTS COLLECTED & punctually remitted They hope to give satisfaction in all respects—and for their qualifications and responsibility, reference may be had to the merchants of Lexington generally, to whom they are known.
JAMES C RODES,
BIRD SMITH.
Lexington, May 10, 1816.

SHORTLY EXPECTED,
By the arrival of the BARGES CINCINNATI and OHIO at Louisville,
30 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
50 Bags best GREEN COFFEE,
11 Crates QUEENSWARE (well assorted)
50 Boxes MUSCATEL RAISINS,
15 Barrels MACKEREL &c.
18 Cases Long Cork CLARET,
60 lbs ALMONDS
12 Cases Holland GIN.
Together with a variety of other Groceries, such as WINES, BRANDY, RUM, CORDIALS, TEAS, SHRUB, preserved FRUITS, Spanish Segars, Spermaceti CANDLES &c. the whole comprising a general assortment, which will be opened at Lexington. 20tf

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of
Merchandise,
In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.
January 1, 1816

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of JOSEPH H & L HAWKINS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the concern, will present them to JOSEPH H. HAWKINS for adjustment, and all persons indebted in any manner whatever will make payment to him.
J. H HAWKINS,
L. HAWKINS.
Lexington, March 26, 1816. 20tf

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.
48- New-Orleans, 8th Nov 1815.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the firm of J. P Schatzell & Company.
Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
Ashton, Beach and Neille,
IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.
R ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.
Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10-

The Coach Making Business.
In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of
Merchandize,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIS,
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES,
Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.
Lexington, January 30. 6—

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a
Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry.
In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best maner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, wafle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.
All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber
JOSEPH BRUIN.
February 28. 10

LIVERY STABLES.

NASH & RUSSELL,
Have taken those extensive and commodious stables which were attached to the tavern lately known by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where they propose to receive and take care of horses, in the very best manner—as they intend to give their own personal attention to this business, they can pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.—Their stables being situated in the very centre and seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in the best manner, will enable them to accommodate the public as advantageously, if not more so, than any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and other charges as low in proportion.
Lexington, April 28th 1816 18-tf

Richard Marsh,

Continues to make and repair UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, &c. at his old stand, adjoining the theatre.
20tf Lexington, Ky. May 9, 1816.

For Sale,

ALL my estate both real and personal, consisting of one LOT on the corner of Market and Mechanic Streets, fronting 50 feet on Market and 97 on Mechanic's street, on which there is an elegant two story Brick House, new, 28 by 38 feet, ten rooms, three in the cellar, two on the first floor, three on the second floor, and two on the third floor, with entries on each floor.—Five of the rooms are 18 feet square, and four of those above the cellar have fire-places, and a good Kitchen in the cellar.—The above House is well calculated for a Boarding House, being immediately opposite the great University now building, and if immediately prepared for boarders will no doubt be of great importance in that part of the town, and probably of double the value now asked for it.
One other lot, 21 by one 100 feet, on Main Cross Street, adjoining D. Holstead's seat.—This lot is valuable on many occasions.
The farm on which I now live, containing 217 acres This is one of the most valuable tracts of land in the state, its situation is well calculated for a public house; the improvements fine, 80 acres cleared in the best order, 137 acres of prime wood and timber—300 Apple trees, mostly of choice grafted fruit, of Cannon, Pearman, New-York Pippin, Jennetin, &c The best of gardens—700 pannels of new Post and Railing, and water equal to any in the world—The whole of the farm is in the highest state of cultivation, and preparations made to enclose the whole of the wood land this winter.
This land is situated four miles from Lexington, directly on the Winchester road, and is equal in quality to any in the state, title indisputable
Also, all my personal estate, consisting of Negroes of different descriptions, Horses, cattle, Hogs and farming utensils.
The whole, or part will be sold at private sale—If the whole is purchased, one-fourth will be required in hand, in cash, and one, two and three years credit given for the balance—or I would sell for Store Goods, at a fair price.
If the above property is not sold by the first day of December next, then the real estate will be for rent. JOHN STARKS.
June 24, 1816. 26—

For Sale

IN the vicinity of Lexington, 4 or 5 first rate MILCH COWS, with fine young Calves, also an English Heifer and Bull Calf, from a strain equal to any in the state. They will all be sold reasonable for cash.
Inquire of the Printer.
June 28 1816. 27-tf

For Sale,

Seven lots on Water Street, beginning below Bradford & Bowles Steam Mill, to the corner of Spring street, opposite the Play-house, the whole containing 200 feet front on Water street, and upwards of 90 feet on Spring street: this ground will be so divided as to make Seven Lots, of about 29 feet each, but if more agreeable to purchasers, will be sold in larger lots.
One third of the purchase money will be required in hand—on the balance, a liberal credit will be given of one, two and three years The title is unexceptionable, the situation on one of the most improving streets in Lexington.—Apply to
WILLIAM MACBEAN, or
JOHN WRIGGLESWORTH.
June 20, 1816 26-tf

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.
JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816. 16-tf

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.
JOHN BRYAN.
January 22.

☞ Patent Elastic Saddles.
A word to those who are fond of easy riding.
The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles now in use, and but one tentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their superiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemens'. Any person desirous of purchaling those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.
☞ I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions. J. BRYAN

ALLUVION MILLS.

THE Alluvion Mills are now in operation where Superfine Flour at $ 2 75 may be constantly had, and where sixty-two and a half cents cash, will be given for good merchantable Wheat.
Our Carding Engines are in the best order, being cloathed, with new cards; Wool will be carued at six pence per pound, if clean picked; and one pound of grease for every eight pound of Wool furnished—if Wool is not clean it will not be received.
BRADFORD & BOWLES.
Lexington, June 15, 1816.

OLYMPIAN SPRINGS.

This establishment is now in proper order for the reception of visitors. The arrangements are such as will render the situation of those who come agreeable.
June 10, 1816. 25-tf

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, JULY 15, 1816.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To establish Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be, and the same are hereby discontinued; that is to say,

From Portland by Windham, Raymond, Bridgeton Lovell, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Livermore, Turner, Poland, New-Gloucester and Hebron Academy, to Paris in Maine.

From Waterford by Norway, Rumford and Bethel in Maine.

From Maryland to Milford in New-York.

From Delhi to Meredith in New-York.

From Onondaga by Tully, Preble and Homer, to Cortland court-house in New-York

From Montgomery court-house, by Tatnall court-house and Barrington, to Darien in Georgia.

From Abingdon, by Russell court-house, and Mockinson-Gap, to Abingdon, in Virginia.

From Rogersville, Tennesse, by Lee court-house Virginia, to Cumberland-Gap, in Tennesse.

From Huntington, by the north road to Smithtown in New York.

From Buckstown, by Frankfort, Hampden, Bangor, and No. 1 to Orrington; also the route from Prospect by Mount Ephraim, to Frankfort in Maine

From Plymouth by New-Hampden, Meredith Gilmanton, Northwood, Nottingham, and Durham, to Portsmouth in New-Hampshire.

From Creersburg, Pennsylvania, to New-Lisbon in Ohio.

From Barfields Port's Ferry to Johnson's Ferry, on Lynch's Creek, South-Carolina.

From Port's Ferry to Conwayborough, in South-Carolina

From Carthage to Lebanon, in Tennesse.

From Windsor to Williamston, in North-Carolina.

From Triadelphia, to Ellicott's Mills.

From Gallway to Broadalbin.

From Centreville to Leesburg.

From Taunton to Weymouth in Massachusetts.

From Canton to Gorlica, in Connecticut.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the following be established as post roads viz:

In Maine.

From Lovell to Fryburg.

From Portland by Poland, Hebron, Norway, Paris, Buckfield, Sumner, Hartford, Livermore, Turner, Minot, New-Gloucester, and Hebron Academy to Paris.

From Port and by Windham, Raymond, Bridgeton, Lovell, Waterford, Norway, Paris, Rumford, Bethel and Albany, to Waterford.

From Norridgwick by Starks and Industry to Farmington.

From Machias to Hogg's Point, in Lubeck.

From Belfast by Mount-Ephraim, Frankfort, Hampden, and Bangor to Edington.

From Augusta to Brown's Corner and Harlem, to Palermo, from Orrington to Brewer.

From Cannan by Palmyra, Newport, Crosleytown and Carmel, to Hampden.

In New-Hampshire.

From Plymouth to Compton, Thoraton, Peeling, and Lincoln, to Franconia.

From Portsmouth by Dover, Madberry, Barrington, Barnstead, Gilmanton, Meredith, and New-Hampden to Plymouth.

In Vermont

From Grand Isle to Alburg.

From Hyde Park to Morristown, and Stow, to Waterbury.

From Rutland by Parkerstown Pittsfield, to Stockbridge.

From Newbury, on the Possumpsic turnpike, by Barnet, St. Johnsonsburg, Lyndon, Sheffield, and Barton, to Derby.

From Colraine, Massachusetts, by Halifax and Whitingham, to Wilmington.

That the post road from Monkton to Hinesburg, pass through Starkesborough.

In Massachusetts.

From Northampton by Williamsburg, Goshen, Plainfield and Savoy, to Adams.

From Worchester by Milbury, Northbridge and Uxbridge, to Smithfield Rhode-Island.

From New-Bedford by Bridgewater to Boston.

That the mail from Northampton to Worcester pass through Paton.

From the south parish of Bridgewater, by west and north parishes of Bridgewater, Randolph and Milton, to Boston.

In Connecticut.

From Middletown to Kingsworth.

From Hartford, through Canton, Torningford, Torrington, Goshen and Cornwall, to Sharon.

In New York.

From Essex by Westport, Moriah, Crown-Point, Ticonderoga, Hague and Bolton, to Fort George, in Cadwell.

From Williamstown, Oneida county, by Richland, Ellisbury, and Henderson's to Sackett's Harbour, in Jefferson county.

From Richfield by Plainfield, Brookfield and Hamilton, to Skaneateles.

From Catherinetown by Reading, to Benton.

From Manlius, by Pompey east, and Pompey west Hill, Fully, Preble and Homer, to Cortland, c. h.

From Whitehall to intersect the post road from Albany to Middlebury, Vermont, at Greenville to Paulet in Vermont.

From Sullivan, by Camillus, Brutus and Mentz, to Junius.

From Auburn by Mentz, Cato, and Woolcott, to Sodus bay.

From Stanford by Roseville, to Delhi.

From Maryland by Otego and Milford, to Hamburg p. o. in Unadilla.

From Genoa to Auburn.

From Oswego by Hannibal and Sterling to Cato.

From Whitesborough along the new road to the east end of Oneida Lake to Camden.

From Brownsville to Cape Vincent.

From Saratoga Springs by Palermo and Coreau, to Sandy Hill.

From Canadaigua by Rochester and thence along the ridge road to Lewistown.

From Oswego by Spencer c. h. in Tioga county, Dutch and Johnson's settlements, to Catharinetown.

From Geneva by Phelps and Lyons, to Sodus.

From Westport, by Elizabeth and Keene, to Jay.

From Newburg by Peasant Valley, to New-Paltz.

From Batavia by Middlebury to Warsaw.

From Goshen by Minisink and Amity to Warwick.

From Goshen by Phillipsburg, Middletown, Mount Hope, Deer Park, and Carpenter's Point, to p. o. in Montague, in New-Jersey.

From Huntington by Dixhill's to Smithtown.

From Hudson to Kinderhook Landing Castleton, and Shoodick Landing, to Greenbush.

From Hudson to Lebanon.

From Sagg Harbor to Easthampton.

In New-Jersey.

From New-Brunswick by Boundbrook, Middlebrook, Somerville, White house, Hunt's Mills, Bloomsburg, to Easton, in Pa.

From Pittstown, the county of Hunterdon, by Bloomsburg and Stewartsville to Harmony, in the county of Sussex.

From Jobstown, in the county of Burlington, to Egypt, in the county of Monmouth.

In Pennsylvania.

From Meadeville by forks of Oil Creek, Warren, and outlet of Chetaugua take to Mayville, in New-York.

From Seller's tavern to Doylestown.

From Sunbury by New Berlin, Union county, and Middleburg, to Lewistown.

From Lewisburg by Loyalsock Gap to Williamsport.

From Bellefont by Birmingham and Burgeos Gap to Edensburg.

From Downingston by Brandywine Manor, Waynesburg, Darnarvon, Ephrata, Elizabeth, Cornwall and Hummelstown to Harrisburg.

From Beavertown to New Lisbon, in Ohio.

From Gettysburg by Oxford and Berwick to York.

From Bedford to Johnstown, in Indiana.

In Ohio.

From Waynesville by Bellebrook to Xenia.

From Hamilton by Oxfort to Bath, in Franklin County, I. T.

From Gallipolis to Aurora; from West Union to Ripley.

From Salem by Canfield, Autintown, Warren, Braceville, Sharon, Neilsor, Airan, Mantau and Aurora, to Newbury.

From West Union, by Hillsbrough and Wilmington, to Xenia.

From Steubenville by Salem, Millersburg and Hamburgh to Canton.

From Gallipolis by Scioto Salt Works to Chillicothe.

From Averuy, by Jessup to Rigeville, to intersect the post rout from Cleveland to Detroit, at Rocky River.

In Indiana Territory.

From Brookville by Bath to Salisbury.

From Valonia by Brownstown to New Natchez, in Jackson county.

From Vincennes to Emmerson's mills, in Knox county.

That the post road from Vincennes to Shawneetown pass through Harmony, in Gibson county.

In Illinois Territory.

From Shawneetown by White c. h. and Edward c. h. to Vincennes, in Indiana territory.

In Missouri Territory.

From St Louis to Potosi and Lawrence c. h. to Arkansas.

From St. Charles, Murphy's in St. Johns settlement, to Fort Cooper or Howard c. h.

In Maryland.

From Triadelphia by Damascus to New Market.

From Hagerstown to M'Connelstown, in Pa.

From Upper Marlborough to Magruder's tavern, in Prince George county.

In Virginia.

From Cabin by Point J. Edmund's, Baileesburg, Urqurhart's store, and C. Bower's, to South Quay.

From Wythe c. h. by Tazewell c. h. Russell c. h. Scott c. h. and Lee c. h. to Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee.

From Brown's Store to Dicken's Store Franklin county.

From Winchester by Cedar Creek, Trout Run, and Lost River, to Moorfields.

From Pittsylvania c. h. by B. Wadkin's store and Island Ford, Smith's river to Rockingham c. h. in N. Carolina.

From Wythe c. h. to Giles c. h.

From New Canton to Columbia.

From Aldie to Leesburg.

From Aldie to Battletown.

In Kentucky.

From Washington by Maysville to Xenia.

From Columbia to Greensburg.

From Georgetown by Sander's mills snd New Fredericksburg to Vevay, in Indiana Territory.

From Washington by Newtown, Maysville and Cynthiana, to Georgetown.

From Middletown to Breemerstown.

From Glasgow by Hartsville, to Lebanon, in Tennessee.

In North Carolina.

From Tarborough, by Staunton's bridge, Snow Hill and Kingston to Duplin c. h.

From Charlotte by Harrisburg, Pine Hill Alexander's, Sandford and Lewisville, to Chester c. h. in South Carolina.

From Murfreesburg by Windsor to Plymouth.

In South Carolina.

From Chesterfield c. h by Lowery's mills and Pickett's store, to Wadesborough in North Carolina.

From Greenville c. h. to Spartanburgh.

From Barfield's by Marion c. h. or Gilesborough, and Godfrey's ferry to Johnson's ferry on Lynch creek.

From Conwayborough by Galliant's ferry to Marion c. h.

From Conwayborough to Smithfield in N. Carolina.

From Chester c. h. to Louis.

In Georgia.

From Jefferson to Hurrican Shoals.

From Montgomery c. h. by Blackmore's and Hardin's to Riceborough.

In Tennessee.

From Nashville by Murfreesburgh, Stone Fort and Winchester, in Tennessee Lowry's Van's old place, and Blackburn's, to Athens, in Georgia.

From Lebanon and Williamsburg to Hilham and Monroe.

From Sparta by Liberty and Lebanon to Nashville.

From Bean's station by Stiffey's mill, to iron works on Mossy Creek, thence to Dandridge.

From Maysville by Morgantown to Tellico Block House.

From Port Royal to John Hunt's, in Robertson county.

That the post road from Jonesborough to Greenville pass through Leesburg and Brownsburg.

From Franklin to Leesburg.

In Mississippi Territory.

From Jonesburgh c. h. to Liberty, Amity c. h.

April 30, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For settling the compensation of the Commissioners, clerk, and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury, in settling the accounts for compensation to the commissioners, the clerk and translators of the board for adjusting the title and claims to lands in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, shall allow to them respectively, for the time they were actually employed in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, at the rate of the following annual compensation: to each of the commissioners, two thousand dollars; to the clerk, one thousand five hundred dollars; and to the translator, one thousand dollars: which allowance shall commence, for the commisssioners, clerk and translator for the eastern district, on the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and continue until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and for the commissioners, clerk and translator for the western district, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and continue until the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and shall include the moneys they may have received, or are entitled to, according to the existing laws, and shall be in full for all services rendered by them in relation to the lands within the said district.

April 29, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the sale of lands forfeited to the United States, in the district of Jeffersonville, at the land office in said district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land office, for the district of Jeffersonville be, and they are hereby authorised to expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the land office aforesaid, any tract or tracts of land which may hereafter become forfeited to the United States for non-payment, under such terms and conditions as are, or may be, prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any former act of Congress as requires the register and receiver of the district aforesaid to expose to public sale, at the court house of the county in which the said land office is established, any tract or tracts of land, which may become forfeited to the United States for non payment, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

April 27, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the President and Directors of the Washington Bridge Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of the act, entitled, "An act to authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of the president and directors of the Washington bridge company, for the injury done to the south western end of the said bridge, by order of the government, or any of its authorised agents, in August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said president and directors out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated,

April 26, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION,

To indemnify the sureties of Commodore John Rodgers.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That under the peculiar circumstances of the case, of an appeal taken by Commodore John Rodgers, from a decree of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Massachusetts, affirming that the District Court for the said district, to the Supreme Court of the United States in the case wherein John Donnell of Baltimore was libellant, and the said John Rogers and John Smith were respondents, the United States will indemnify and save harmless, any persons who may become sureties for the said John Rodgers, in a bond to respond the final judgment of the Supreme Court on the said appeal—*Provided,* That this interposition on the part of the United States shall not be considered as involving them in any other engagement or responsibility, than to indemnify and save harmless the said sureties from eventual loss, on account of such suretyship.

February 15, 1815—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Crosby and John Crosby, Junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Navy Department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Crosby and John Crosby, junior, on account of the destruction by fire of their, store, house, goods and wharf in the town of Hampden, in the state of Massachusetts, and to allow them in the settlement thereof, the value of the said property destroyed as aforesaid.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said John Crosby and John Crosby, junior, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Morrissett.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorised to pay to William Morrissett the sum of one hundred and five dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, being the amount paid by him for penalties incurred, which were afterwards remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

February 15, 1816—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorised and required, to cause to be paid to Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, quarter yearly, the sum of fifty dollars, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars per annum, during the term of his natural life, as a compensation for the brave and meritorious services which he rendered the United States, in the late war with Great-Britain, and as a provision for the wound and disability which he received in the performance of those services.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said sum be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 26, 1816.—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ERRATUM—In our copy of the act passed at the last session of Congress relative to laying and assessing a Direct Tax, the following section was contained, and published, which was not a part of the act as it was passed by Congress. The error was no doubt occasioned by the hurry of preparing the copy for the press at the proper Department, and the circumstance of this section having been in the bill, as originally printed for the use of Congress, though struck out before the bill became a law.

Those interested are hereby requested to take notice that the section published as Sec. 9, in the following words, is not a part of the act passed at the late session of Congress entitled "An act supplemenary to the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a Direct Tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same."

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted.* That on every transfer of the valuation of real estate or slaves, by which any person who is chargeable with a tax shall be released for such tax, the Principal Assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive, from such person the sum of fifty cents: *Provided,* That the transfer for which such fee is paid shall be considered as embracing the whole valuation of any person, whether of real estates or slaves, so transferred.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or economy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separately, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whisky, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c &c. &o.

THOMAS STUDMAN.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Office of claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, June 3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

Pursuant to the act of the U States, passed the 9th of April last, entitled "An act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," that all claims provided for by the said act, must be presented at this office on or before the ninth day of April, in the year 1818; as if not presented within that period, they cannot be received, examined and decided on at this office.

First class of cases

The claims provided for by the said act are, first, "Any volunteer or drafted militiaman, whether of cavalry, mounted riflemen, or infantry, who in the late war between the United States and Great Britain, has sustained damage by the loss of any horse which was killed in battle, or which has died in consequence of a wound therein received, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish such horse with sufficient forage while in the service of the United States, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse." This provision comprehends three descriptions of cases,

1st. An horse killed in battle.

2d. An horse dying in consequence of a wound received in battle.

3d. An horse dying in consequence of not being furnished with sufficient forage by the United States.

To substantiate a claim of either description,

1st. The order of the government, authorising the employment of the corps to which the original claimants belonged, or the subsequent acceptance of such corps, or approbation of its employment must be produced.

2d. The certificate of the officer, or surviving officer, commanding the claimant at the time of the accident on which the claim is founded, which certificate, if not given while the officer was in the service of the U. States, must be sworn to; and in every case it must, if practicable, state the then value of the horse so killed or dying. Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified; and that the evidence which he shall procure in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must be on oath, and the value of the horse so killed or dying ascertained. All evidence offered must be taken and authenticated in the manner hereinafter directed, and in all these cases the claimant must declare on oath, that he has not received another horse from any officer or agent of the government in lieu of the one lost.

Second class of cases.

"Any person, whether of cavalry or mounted riflemen, or volunteers, who in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss of an horse in consequence of the owner thereof being dismounted, or separated and detached from the same by order of the commanding officer, or in consequence of the rider being killed or wounded in battle, shall be allowed and paid the value of such horse at the time he was received into the public service." This class comprehends two descriptions of cases

1st. When the owner has been dismounted or separated from and detached from such horse by order of the commanding officer.

2d. When the rider has been killed or wounded in battle, and the horse lost in consequence thereof.

The same evidence, in all respects, which is required in the first class of cases will be required in this.

Third class of cases.

"Any person who, in the late war aforesaid, has sustained damage by the loss, capture or destruction by an enemy of any horse, mule, or waggon, cart, boat, sleigh or harness, while such property was employed in the military service of the United States, either by impressment or by contract, except in cases where the risk to which the property would be exposed, was agreed to be incurred by the owner, if it shall appear that such loss, capture or destruction was without any fault or negligence of the owner; and any person during the time aforesaid, who has sustained damage by the death of such horse, mule, or in consequence of failure on the part of the United States to furnish sufficient forage while in the service aforesaid, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof"

This class comprehends two cases

1st. The loss or destruction of property by an enemy, taken by impressment, or engaged by contract, in the military service of the United States, being either an horse, a mule, an ox, waggon, cart, boat, sleigh, or harness, excepting articles for which the owners had agreed to run all risks, or which were lost or destroyed by the fault or negligence of the owners.

2d. When an horse, mule or ox so taken or employed, has died from the failure of the United States to furnish sufficient forage.

In the first of these cases, the claimant must produce the certificate, of the officer or agent of the United States who impressed or contracted for the property above mentioned, and of the officer, or surviving officer, under whose immediate command it was taken or destroyed by an enemy. Such certificates, if such officers or agents at the time of giving them be not in the military service of the U States, must be sworn to and must positively state that the property was not lost or destroyed through the fault or negligence of the owner, and that the owner did not agree to run all risks. Furthermore, the usual hire of the articles so impressed or contracted for in the country in which they were employed must be seated.

In the second case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States under whose command such horse, mule or ox, was employed at the time of his death must be produced.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to produce that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain. In every case the evidence must state distinctly the time, place and manner of loss, and the value thereof.

Fourth class of cases.

"Any person who, during the late war, has acted in the military service of the United States, as a volunteer or drafted militiaman, and who has furnished himself with arms or accoutrements, and has sustained loss by the capture or destruction of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the cloathing of soldiers, or the cloathing and arms of officers, who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own. The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

Fifth class of cases.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the United States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officer and agents under whose command, specifying the value of the articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken. For any taking, not so authorised, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority any such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement on oath by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof received from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the United States, on account of such taking or impressment

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same or, in case of his desth, his legal representative, or either event, attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their powers executed in due form

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of the officers, who at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any state or territory of the United States duly authorised to administer oaths, which authority proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town or borough, or the attestation of any Judge of the United States will require no further authentication

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington in the building occupied by congress during its last session for the reception of foreign claims.

All persons who have business with this office, are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

DIRECT TAX OF 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has received lists of the Direct tax of the United States for 1815, remaining due upon property in the following counties in the state of Kentucky, not owned, occupied, or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situate, and that he is authorized to receive the said Taxes, with an addition of ten per centum thereon:—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the collector of the district where such property lies, had notified that the tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	*Date of Collectors notification that the tax had become due*
Clay	12th day of January, 1816.
Garrard	ditto
Madison	ditto
Mercer	ditto
Bourbon	10th day of January, 1816.
Bracken	ditto
Mason	ditto
Nicholas	ditto
Lewis	ditto
Logan	16th day of January, 1816.
Butler	ditto
Warren	ditto
Barren	ditto
Cumberland	ditto
Fayette	12th day of January, 1816.
Jessamine	ditto
Woodford	ditto
Clarke	1st day of February, 1816.
Estill	ditto
Bath	ditto
Montgomery	ditto
Floyd	ditto
Fleming	ditto
Greenup	ditto
Washington	29th day of January, 1816.
Nelson	ditto
Hardin	ditto
Green	ditto
Lincoln	26th day of January, 1816.
Casey	ditto
Adair	ditto
Pulaski	ditto
Wayne	ditto
Knox	ditto
Rockcastle	ditto
Campbell	27th day of January, 1816.
Boone	ditto
Harrison	ditto
Gallatin	ditto
Scott	ditto
Franklin	ditto
Pendleton	ditto

JOHN H. MORTON,
Collector of the Revenue for the 2d Collection District of Kentucky.
Collector's Office, June 11th, 1816.

* * The printers in this state authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert this advertisement once a week for eight weeks successively, and forward their accounts to this office.
25—8w

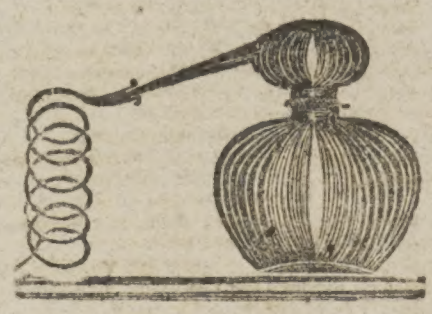
Fayette Circuit, set:

June Term, 1816.

William Leavy, complainant against Nancy Holmes, William Holmes and Julia Holmes, heirs and representatives of Andrew Holmes deceased, &c. defendants } In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his attorney, and the defendants Milley Davis, late Milley Ratcliff, James Davis, Tabitha Runnick late Tabitha Ratcliff, Thomas Runnick, Rachael Vanmeter, late Rachael Ratcliff, Abraham Vanmeter, Elizabeth Ratcliff, Joel Ratcliff, Isaac Ratcliff, Benjamin Ratcliff, Dudley Ratcliff, heirs and representatives of Benj. Ratcliff, Decd. and Thos. Rennick admr's. of the estate of the said Benjamin, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonweaith; on the motion of the said complainant, it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendants shall appear here on or before the first day of our next August term, and answer the complainant's original and amended bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised paper of this commonwealth for eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy,—Teste,
THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.
June 5, 1816. 24-8w



Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish

Stills and Boilers

Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the

TINNING BUSINESS,

as usual.—

Two or three *JOURNEYMEN TINNERS* would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7—tf

Constables' Blanks,

For sale at this Office.

To the Public.

THE WASHINGTON FIREPLACE, AND COMMON-FLUE,

Lately invented by Mr. John C. Brush, of the city of Washington, embraces all the principles and forms necessary to give all the benefits that can rationally be expected from that source of Domestic Comfort—The room and materials that may be saved will pay the patent right, the finish of the rooms much handsomer, the smoke flue perpendicular, the Jambs on each side equal, no more room taken than what is necessary for the fire place in each room. When this plan is fully adopted and faithfully executed, your house may be completely ventilated with the best air which is very conducive to health: it is all important for sleeping; one half of the fuel used in the common fireplace, will give more comfort: the house will be worth nearly one quarter more than in the ordinary mode of building. It only needs to be understood to be approved and adopted. The following certificates are from Gentlemen of the first respectability in Kentucky, and so far as they are known ought to remove prejudice, silence fear, and induce the ignorant to obtain better information before they condemn. Those who build should not contract to have the brick laid in the Chimney by the thousand—The best workmen should be employed at the Chimneys, as they are the most important for for the comfort and safety of the property.—Printers who will give this a few insertions will be at liberty to use the improvement for their own benefit. The undersigned is legally authorised by Mr. Bush, the Patentee, to convey any part of the western and southern states or territories to others, to construct, use and vend the said improvement. Letters addressed to me at Frankfort, Ky. (post paid) will be attended to.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.
June 22. 26-3w

CERTIFICATES.

Oakley, near Frankfort, Kentucky.

This is to certify, that a fire place in my chamber which had smoked intolerably & much to the injury of my house for ten years past, and would yield to no remedy heretofore tried—has been rendered altogether comfortable, free from smoking, and at the same time giving out a much greater portion of heat from an inconsiderable quantity of fuel by fixing therein the *Washington fire place.* on the common flue, by Mr. Stephen Andres. I have had other fire places repaired on the same plan, all of which perform well, and I hesitate not to say, that the improvement is really valuable, and cannot fail in promoting the comfort as well as the health of families, attended with great saving of fuel. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1816.

SILAS M. NOEL.

Frankfort, April 9th.

The fire place of my office having smoked badly, Mr. Stephen Andres had it altered according to the plainest or simplest plan of the *Washington Fire Place*—it has entirely relieved me from the smoke and will certainly give more heat to the room with less fuel.

I have no doubt but that Mr. Andres understands the subject, and can remedy faults in chimneys and fire places much better than any man I ever conversed with.

M. D. HARDIN.

Frankfort Kentucky.

I am much pleased with the improvement of the *Washington Fire Place*, by Mr. Stephen Andres, and intend to have my fire places fixed on the said plan, believing there will be considerable saving of fuel, and at the same time giving out a much greater heat from an inconsiderable portion of fuel. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1816.

DANIEL WEISIGER.

Mr. Stephen Andres has altered four Fire Places for me; I am muce pleased with the plan, and think the saving of fuel is well worth the expense, and shall adopt the plan generally—and recommend it for three important reasons—Economy, Comfort and Safety.

(A copy) JOHN GWATHMEY.
Louisville, May 9th.

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continance of the sam

EZRA WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—t

The Partnership of I. &E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. I. &. E. WOODRUFF.
Lexington, July 9. 28—tf

Journeymen Tailors Wanted.

Three or four good Journeymen Tailors, at our shop at the corner of Cheap-side and Short street, where we continue to carry on our business in all its various branches, where Gentlemen may have their clothes made in the newest fashion, and best of workmanship.

FREDERICK & HALLER.
Lexington, May 5th, 1816. 19tf

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf